The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873. NUMBER 352.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
1 West Randolph-st.

Lackawanna	$9.50
Cannel Coal	10.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Indiana Block	8.00
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

COAL! COAL!

I am in full supply of prepared Sugarloaf and Hazleton Lehigh, Lackawanna, Blossburgh, and Erie Coal, and delivering as low as can be bought in this market.

Liberal discount on Coal by car load. O. W. GOIT,
238 Van Buren-st., cor. Market.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
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MUSICAL.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square & Upright
PIANOS.
FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.
The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.
One Piano Every Working Hour. Ten Pianos Every Day.
AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
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PICTURES,
Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, Photographs, Picture Frames and Fancy Goods.
WE WILL CONTINUE TO
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Anything in our immense stock, during the month of August.
O. D. ORVIS & CO.,
8 Van Buren-st., bet. State and Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Esaroger, Ruehlow & Co., Lithographic Institute, are called to meet at their office in Staats Zeitung Building, August 16, at 5 p. m., to settle the title for the new business card. By order of the Board of Directors.
C. W. POMEROY, Sec.

Notice to Creditors.
Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and The F. B. Gardner Company, who have not presented their claims against said concerns, are requested to do so without delay, to any member of the Committee.
L. J. GAGE,
JARED GAGE,
HENRY W. KING, } Committee.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer
Attracts Flies to their Immediate Destruction.
DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS.
A rapid and Powerful Killer—two important requisites in order that you may sleep in peace. Buy Dutcher's Original and Genuine Preparations and you will exclaim with the poet—
"Death to the Living."
"Long live the Killer."
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.
We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRAZIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Exchange.
An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of
JONAS HUTCHINSON,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR SALE.
The well-known
ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY,
...-st. and Eldridge-court. For particulars inquire on the premises.

MEETINGS.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS
Are requested to meet THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in Counting-Room of Lakeside P. & P. Co., Clark and ...-sts.

POLITICAL.

Action of the Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus.

The Hon. William Allen Nominated for Governor, and Barnabas Burns for Lieutenant-Governor.

Nullification and Secession Disowned, and the Maintenance of Constitutional Rights Demanded.

The Virginia State Conservative Convention—The Nominations.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—A report of the Democratic State Convention, held here to-day, is necessarily a repetition of the unfortunate history of the party in its conventions of many years past. It was a convention of the old sort, with the peculiar feature of enough young life present to make up something new, had it not been whipped into old Bourbonism at the start. Nothing to forget, and nothing to learn, was the rule here to-day. There is a large, full Convention in the start. The delegates filed in as though they were treading in the old path, every object along which was familiar, old, and interesting. As my dispatch last night indicated, it was a convention determined to ignore the People's Party and make a straight Bourbon ticket on a Bourbon platform. It was a large convention made up of over 500 delegates. It was

CALLED TO ORDER

in the Opera House at 11 o'clock, by John G. Thompson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who, in a few words, introduced the name of Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, a prominent young politician, for

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Haight was elected without opposition. He made a short speech in acknowledgment of the honor. His remarks were devoted mostly to the glory of the record in the old past of the Democratic party, and the necessity that he could urge for adhering to it. His remarks were received with applause.

RECESS.

The Committees on Platform, Organization, etc., having been appointed, the Convention took a recess to 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention reassembled shortly after 2 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President—W. H. Ball, of Muskingum.

Vice-Presidents—First District, Thomas G. Quinn; Second District, L. W. Goss; Third District, J. Q. Ashburn; Fourth District, John McMahon; Fifth District, J. J. Moore; Sixth District, Charles Rosa; Seventh District, John Caldwell; Eighth District, J. F. Chapman; Ninth District, William P. Reed; Tenth District, William P. Noble; Eleventh District, W. T. Wasbam; Twelfth District, John M. Pugh; Thirteenth District, John Nicholas; Fourteenth District, Isaac E. Chase; Fifteenth District, J. P. Torpey; Sixteenth District, John Laurens; Seventeenth District, W. A. Lynch; Eighteenth District, John Hildebrand; Nineteenth District, Dr. Ezra Rose; Twentieth District, Lewis Stabble.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, on taking his seat, said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I very greatly appreciate the wholly unexpected honor that you have conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon me to the utmost of my ability; but I most sincerely regret that your selection has not fallen upon one more familiar with the duty of presiding over a deliberative body. We have assembled as the party of the people for the purpose of again organizing to endeavor to redeem this Government of ours from a party which I verily believe to be the bane of liberty and the blight of our country's prosperity. [Applause.] I know from the earnestness of your manner that you mean work, and that you appreciate the duty which devolves upon you to redeem the State of Ohio, and to aid in the redemption of this great Government of ours. [Applause.] I do not propose to detain you by any lengthened remarks at all, but propose that we proceed with the discharge of our duties. [Cheers.]

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform now submitted the following, which was received with applause:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal Government in all its Constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of States and people, and opposes centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to maintain and preserve these rights it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It resists all attempts of one department of government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of the other department. It opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by the public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It, therefore, opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all Constitutional means shall be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that our tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that, in the return to specie payments, care should be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefits conferred by the railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that gives to capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, and it condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

2. That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence, every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support; and that we cordially recommend the Convention resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

3. That, although always constituting a large majority of the American people, the agriculturalists have never demanded of the Government, State or Federal, any special legislation; have never infested the halls of Congress or Legislatures with lobbyists and rings; but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain for them redress for their grievances, and equal and exact justice.

4. That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers, who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

5. That the greatest danger to free institutions is the wide-spreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to the highest official positions; when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; when an army of officeholders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections; when bribery of Custom-House officers is an established usage; when rings of plunderers are the recipients of millions of money appropriated for the public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when Presidential pardons and Presidential appointments reward Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen, and when Congressional investigation is generally a whitewashing affair, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great Republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the Government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has not title; that official misconduct, and fraud, and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld, and want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

6. That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress granting additional salaries as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported law, or received and retained the money procured thereby, and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it.

7. That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a Government in Louisiana not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the Federal Constitution.

8. That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

9. That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the patriotic men of every class without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us on terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the Government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of complaint which threatens its ruin.

A motion to discuss the resolutions was voted down overwhelmingly, and the platform was adopted with much spirit.

NOMINATIONS.

The nomination for Governor being in order now, Senator Putnam, of Ross County, nominated the Hon. William Allen, of that county, in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present, for the consideration of the Committee, the name of the grandest man of his time, the old Nestor of Democracy, whose name is a synonym for purity, a second Cincinnatus, whom we propose to call from the plow to take the helm of State, the statesman, the sage, and the farmer, William Allen, of Ohio.

Great applause greeted this, and was continued when Judge Follett, of Licking, seconded the nomination, affirming that the nominee is known not only to every delegate of the convention, but throughout the State and the nation. A man, he said, who is not ashamed of Democracy or its principles.

The nomination was made unanimous, the entire convention rising and cheering.

Judge Follett then moved that a telegram be sent informing Mr. Allen of his nomination, in the hope of obtaining a response from him during the session of the convention. Carried. Mr. O'Conner moved that the band be requested to play "Hail to the Chief," and the tune was struck up at once. The music was followed by three cheers from the convention.

The nomination of Lieutenant-Governor was next in order, and the following names were submitted, Barnabas Burns, of Richland County; David P. Fitch, of Montgomery County; Samuel F. Carey, of Hamilton County; L. D. Campbell, of Butler County; William Reed Golden, of Athens County; Warren P. Noble, of Seneca County; J. B. Jones, of Licking County.

The names of Campbell, Bloss, Golden, and Jones were withdrawn, and the Convention proceed to vote on the names left, viz: Burns, Carey, and Noble, with the following result on the first ballot:

Burns, 193; Carey, 213; Noble, 119. No nomination.

Mr. Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who had nominated Gen. Carey, arose and moved to nominate his man by acclamation. This was declared out of order.

Gen. Carey came to his feet now, and withdrew his name. His own county (Hamilton) had given him only 10 votes out of 40, and that killed him in his heart of hearts.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Burns, 333; Noble, 225; and Burns was nominated.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, H. C. Whitman, of Hamilton County, John H. Young, of Champaign County, and John Peter Biehn, of Brown County, were named. The first ballot resulted in 376 votes for Whitman; 118 for Brehn, and 56 for Young. Whitman was nominated.

Charles A. Scribner, of Lucas County, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court, short term.

For Attorney-General—Charles W. Daley, of Montgomery County; David M. Wilson, of Mahoning; William H. Lynch, of Stark; E. S. Wallace, of Clark; W. V. M. Layton, and M. A. Doherty, of Franklin. The first vote stood: Doherty, 303; Lynch, 106; Dewey, 41; Layton, 80. Doherty was then nominated unanimously.

For Treasurer, the following nominations were made: L. B. Leeds, of Brown; Charles Boesel, of Anglaize; Jonathan Hurshman, of Montgomery; Charles N. Allen, of Jefferson; W. Q. Adams, of Scioto; George Weimer, of Summit. The name of Mr. Hurshman raised a storm. He is the nominee for that place of the Convention of the 30th, and when Mr. Clay, of Montgomery, named him, there arose hisses and calls, and cries of "Oh! sit down!" "Put him out!" "None of that!" etc. Mr. Clay, in presenting the name, said he was nominated by the Convention of July 30. [Groans and cries of "Put him out."] Hear me through. I represent his county and him, and I know him to be a gentleman of ability to execute and discharge the duties of that office. He is responsible, and in every way respectable. Up to this time he has not accepted the nomination of that handful of a convention. [Put him out!] Not one word has been heard from him since. [Cries of "No! No!"] I appeal to the President of this Convention that he will support the nominees of this Convention, and if other people take the liberty, without his consent, of nominating him as a candidate for Treasurer, it does not make him less a Democrat. [A voice—"But he has had time to say he would not accept."]

After some further remarks on Mr. Hurshman as the nominee of the bob-tail Convention, Mr. Clay concluded to withdraw Mr. Hurshman's name, saying as he did so: "I desire to say, before I do so, that I wish it understood that Hurshman, as well as myself, will vote for William Allen for Governor. I beg leave to withdraw."

The first ballot stood: Allen, 165; Leeds, 125; Boesel, 103; Weimer, 185.

The second ballot stood: Allen, 8; Leeds, 57; Boesel, 135; Weimer, 399.

Mr. Weimer's nomination was declared unanimous.

By this time, 5:30 p. m., the Convention had thinned down to a skeleton, and all were weary. Some counties had left in a body, and in others only the Chairmen were left to cast the vote. A motion to adjourn to 7:30 p. m. was voted down, and the Convention proceeded.

For Comptroller of the Treasury, J. C. Newcomer, of Marion, was nominated by acclamation.

For Board of Public Works, John Lawrence, of Guernesey County; Chris. Shunk, of Mercer; Henry P. Taylor, of Hancock; H. Ohlfeld, of Hardin County; L. Littler, of Crawford, were named. The result was 362 for Shunk; 43 for Taylor, 28 for Littler, 46 for Lawrence, and a few others scattering. The nomination of Mr. Shunk closed the business of the Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. A. G. THURMAN.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman being in the Hall, to the surprise of many, who supposed him in a bed of sickness, the President called upon him for a word or two. Mr. Thurman came forward slowly, and was received with cheers. In response he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If I was in the best possible condition to speak I would not inflict a speech on you at this late hour of the day; but I am not in condition to make a speech. The severe sore throat under which I am suffering, forbids that; but I have voice enough to thank you, with my whole heart, for your kindness, and I have voice enough to promise you that you shall hear me to your hearts' content between now and election day. It has happened that the men the most meritorious, and who have deserved well of their countrymen, owing to the effect of the prejudices of the hour, have not received commendation. I can say with gratitude that I have been far more than rewarded by the good feeling and commendation of the Democratic party. It will be the most grateful recollection of my life that the Democratic party has said to me, "Well done, good and faithful servant." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I need not say that I am proud of this day; that I am proud of this Convention. But I will say to you that, while others may have been surprised at the outpouring of the Democracy to-day, I have not been surprised, for precisely what I expected has occurred to-day. But I am proud of it for many reasons, and first and above all that it is conclusively and irrefragably proven that we are a party of principles. It is conclusively and irrefragably proven that we will not, whatever blandishments may be thrown around us, surrender on principle. Measures may die, but principles are eternal. We may have advocated measures, and they may have been defeated. We may have opposed measures, and they may have been adopted. We may have been defeated on issues and measures, but on principles we have never been defeated, and never will be. The most remarkable fact now exhibited is that no party has ever achieved success for any length of time, save by filching Democratic principles, and no party can succeed in this country that is not based on Democratic principles, for they are the principles of free institutions, of free government, on which this Republic is founded, and they must be preserved if this Republic shall endure. So long as the stars and stripes shall wave, no matter what name of party may be used, Democratic principles must be the governing power of the land. It is right to call them Democratic principles, and it is right to call us Democrats.

But I find I am doing what I said I could not do. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] Yesterday I was in the doctor's hands, and he said I could not get out under forty-eight hours. I had the epizootic. It is consoling to me that it affects horses and not jackasses; but when the Democrats began to gather around me, and talked Democracy and friendship to me, I declare they did more good than the physicians. We have done a noble work to-day. You have adopted a platform that will defy criticism, and you have made it such as never before was presented to the people of this State, and I say to you that I firmly believe that this ticket you have this day made will be elected. [Cheers.]

Mr. Thurman having concluded, the band struck up, and the remnants of the convention hurried out to supper.

MR. ALLEN ACCEPTS.

The following telegram was received from Mr. Allen in answer to one notifying him of the nomination:

I accept the nomination, and desire the Convention to accept my gratitude for it. I accept it because the Convention, by bestowing it, expresses the belief that I may be of some service in promoting the success of the great Democracy, upon whose success and upon that alone rests the prosperity, liberty, and happiness of the American people. (Signed) WILLIAM ALLEN.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee organized by electing A. A. Walling, of Pickaway, Chairman. The Executive Committee organized by electing John G. Thompson, Chairman, and E. B. Eshilman, Secretary.

A ratification meeting was held to-night addressed by a number of speakers.

Virginia Conservative State Convention.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The *Tribune's* special from Richmond says the Conservative Convention, as a body, is one of the largest and most thoroughly representative of white and State's rights elements ever gathered in Virginia, and is full of hope and enthusiasm for the campaign. Mayor Keeley, of Richmond, says it is the most intelligent convention he ever saw in Virginia. The Convention appears to lack only management and brains to guide it to make it in all respects successful and auspicious. Among the delegates are Generals Jubal A. Early, Fitzhugh Lee, Fayette McMullen, and A. R. Holliday. The last two represented the State in Congress before the rebellion. Representatives Hanes, Duke, and Braxton, of the last Congress, are also present. Kemper, the candidate of Gen. Mahone and the railroad interest for Governor, is not in town, while Withers, his most formidable opponent, is in the city, within call of his friends. The speaking this morning served to disclose clearly and thoroughly the issues on which the Conservatives intend to fight this campaign. They are unqualified and extreme in their demands for a white man's Government, and propose to make that the corner-stone of their political creed. Hardly any allusion was made to the increase of the salary back-pay business, centralization of Federal power, internal improvements, or any other questions, present or of the immediate future. It was always and only the "everlasting nigger," and determination to keep him in his proper place. Nothing was said, either, about the movement of the Democratic party in support of Mr. Greeley last year. The demonstrations of the Conservatives all showed plainly enough that the Conservative heart of Virginia is essentially in the old place, and that the appeal for a white man's Government for white men is still the strongest. The audience to-day, like the Convention itself, has been entirely white, not one solitary colored face being visible in the entire theatre. The contest between Kemper and Withers for the nomination for Governor has been warm and unceasing, all the opponents of Mahone and the Railroad ring, as they term it, have been diligently turning every stone for Withers. Both gentlemen were Confederate field officers; both are of irreproachable personal integrity, and popular among Virginians. Though Mahone pushes Kemper, it is said that his real object is to name the Lieutenant Governor, who as President of the Senate, has much more useful and influential patronage at his disposal. Withers is urged by many who recall his voluntary and magnanimous withdrawal from the head of the ticket in 1866 to make way for the Walker movement, and now they claim he deserves another nomination. The Kemper party, however, succeeded in controlling the organization, and on the test vote carried by 40 majority in a vote of 250, a proposition that the Permanent Organization Committee should be appointed by the Temporary Chairman, Harman, an avowed Kemper man, instead of being elected by delegates by Congressional Districts.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6.—The Conservative State Convention met here to-day, about 400 delegates being present. The Convention was called to order by R. F. Daniels, Chairman of the State Committee, on whose motion G. M. Harmon was chosen Temporary Chairman.

A committee consisting of two from each Congressional District was then appointed on credentials.

During the absence of the committee, Robert Ould was called upon and addressed the Convention in review of Hughes' speech at Lynchburg.

After a heated debate as to the manner of formation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the Chair appointed three from each District delegation, with Robert Ould as Chairman. The Committee thus formed then retired.

A very decided spirit of antagonism was displayed in the debate by the friends of Gen. J. L. Kemper and Col. Robert E. Withers, two prominent candidates for nomination for Governor.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Thomas S. Bocock, with a large number of Vice-Presidents. Mr. Bocock, on taking the chair, addressed the convention in denunciation of the Republican party and Republican rule.

After considerable discussion, the names of Gen. James L. Kemper and Robert E. Withers were placed in nomination for Governor.

Labor-Reform Convention.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6.—The "Labor-Reform" State Convention, held here to-day, was slimly attended. Judge Robert Cowley, of Lowell, was chosen Chairman. In the course of his address he said: "After defining the policy to be pursued touching the hours of labor, it will become our pleasure and our duty to extend our fraternal congratulations to the farmers of the West, and tender to them our best wishes for their success in their efforts to procure cheap transportation."

After the appointment of a committee to select a State Committee of Labor Reform, and considerable rambling discussion, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series deprecating long labor per day of operatives, and asking the pledge of factory operatives to vote only for ten-hour men for Representatives and Senators; denouncing the non-attention of Legislatures for the past twenty-five years to petitions to them on the subject of labor reform; denunciatory of those who voted against the desired legislation, naming Martin Griffin, Charles B. Stickney, and N. W. Harmon, accusing them of double-dealing and treachery, and unworthy support; Isaac H. Cole, Robert D. Fuller, Newell Gills, Timothy Packard, G. A. Torrey, Carroll D. Wright as enemies and traitors to our cause; that we regard recent changes made by Gov. Washburn in the Bureau of Labor, after his proposition to lift this department to a higher level, as a swindle upon labor organizations of a most atrocious and offensive character; and his renomination by the Republican party, and the indifference of the Democratic organization to this crime against labor, we shall regard as additional evidence that we have nothing whatever to hope from either of these two parties; that they have been captured by the capitalist classes as completely as the Whig and Democratic parties were controlled by the Southern slave-owners.

The resolutions were adopted.

After adjournment to dinner, a noisy conflict took place between the delegates in the hall as to the merits and demerits of Gen. Butler. A little row was imminent, but the pacific efforts of Mrs. Emma Lane, Secretary of the Crispins' organization, and Mrs. Martha Walbridge, proved successful. These were the only ladies present.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m. Committees on State Legislation and Finance were appointed.

A desultory discussion was indulged in by many members, and but little progress was made with regular business. Great disorder and confusion prevailed, half the Convention being on their feet and claiming the floor.

A resolution was offered that this Convention of workingmen recognize the recent Congressional salary-grab as a clear steal, and consider those who voted therefor, and also the President, who lobbied for and signed the bill, as plunderers, more worthy of the Penitentiary than of public trust.

A resolution to send speakers into the manufacturing towns on the ten-hour movement was referred to the State Committee.

Mr. Hunt, of Charleston, offered a resolution condemning E. R. Hoar's decision on the eight-hour law, and approving President Grant's order of construction of it, overruling Hoar's decision.

W. F. Griffith, in very severe language, denounced Gen. Grant as a man that had done nothing but injury to the laboring classes. Hunt withdrew his allusion to President Grant, and the resolutions then passed.

Convention adjourned.

The State Labor Reform Committee, as organized, has E. M. Chamberlain for Chairman; R. H. Cliff, Secretary; George McNeal, Treasurer.

A mass-meeting but slimly attended was held this evening. It was presided over by Charles Cowley, who took occasion to make favorable mention of Gen. Butler.

Remarks were made by McNeal, who suggested a ten-cent collection from factory operatives, for the purpose of raising $3,000 to be devoted to lobby purposes in the Legislature.

New York Colored Republican State Convention.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The Colored Republican State Convention met here to-day. O. C. Gilbert, of Saratoga, was chosen Chairman. A motion to form a permanent organization for the year was strenuously opposed by W. H. Johnson, and as strongly urged by Mr. J. Butler. After a prolonged debate the motion was carried, and the Convention adjourned to meet in New York City Oct. 2. Seventeen delegates were present.

The Kentucky Election.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Evans, Republican candidate for the Senate, has a majority in the city and county estimated at about 550.

Parker, Republican candidate for the Legislature, will have a majority of 600. The Republican vote in every precinct shows an increase where the Democrats fall short. There appeared to be no interest manifested by the Democratic party, many having refused to go to the polls. The Republican vote is the largest ever cast in the county.

The Massachusetts Democrats.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting to-day, and assigned Sept. 3 as the time and Worcester the place for holding the regular State Convention.

NEW YORK.

Further Developments Concerning the Combination Against Erie—Members of the United States Senate Election Committee Notified to Meet in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The sensational story of the stock-jobbing operation by which the bears sought to depress Erie with fictitious suits, specially telegraphed you yesterday, was published here this morning, and created intense excitement in Wall street. The scheme was known to some of the bulls, and suspected by others, but the news came like a clap of thunder to most, and fears are still entertained that the scheme will yet succeed, in spite of the fact that it is denounced generally. The *Tribune* said editorially: "The Courts have been so repeatedly used in the past to affect the price of Erie stock, that it is not strange that the bears in Wall street seek to depress it by instigating suits to declare the the acts of the present Directors illegal, and to throw the Company into bankruptcy. The first suit is based on the fact that Erie lately paid a dividend on its common stock. Possibly it was illegal. At any rate it was so irregular a proceeding on the part of this particular Company, that we do not wonder some person was disaffected. The suit to throw the Company into bankruptcy is based on the failure to pay the interest on $5,000,000 of guaranteed bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company. The guarantee of these bonds was obtained by such fraudulent conspiracy as justified the repudiation of interest, principal, and all. We publish elsewhere the news which we have been able to gather of the movement which has affected Wall street for several days past, but we warn all who read it that the evidences of stock-jobbing are very strong." The same paper headed the news article "Stock Jobbing Extraordinary," and otherwise denounced it as a bear movement. Its positive language in denouncing an operation in which Jay Gould, whom the *Times* insists in calling the owner of the *Tribune*, is more largely interested than any other person, puzzled many who have accepted its rival's story as true. Gould is immensely short of stock, and if the present attempt fails and Erie is not depressed in time to cover his shorts he will be a heavy loser, and with a heavy loss at this time much of Gould's prestige in the street will be gone. It is known that he was seriously squeezed in the late miniature corner in Erie, when the Germans made him pay 1 per cent a day for the loan of stock to carry him over that tide. Gould has made no concealment of his discomfiture at that time, but has gone about denouncing the squeeze as a shabby trick. To-day he and all the other bears are protesting that the projected suits are bona fide, and that they will be successful, but the bulls, feeling the effect of the movement, pressed the market, and at the early Board forced the stock up ⅜. It recoiled, however, and fell off ⅜ from the opening price. The lawyers who furnished information of the suits insist they are to be instituted in good faith by the holders of Erie preferred stock, and Boston, Hartford & Erie first mortgage bonds guaranteed by Erie. Holders of Erie preferred claim that they have the clearest proof that the dividend on common stock declared and paid several months ago, was not earned by the road, but was paid from a loan which was negotiated by English agents, and for which mortgage bonds of the road have been given; nor has any dividend been earned; for the last six months, although it is understood that another dividend on the common stock is soon to be declared. The amount required to pay the dividend on common stock was about $2,000,000, and this is to be added to the obligations of the road, and on this amount interest will have to be paid. Instead of improving in its financial condition, the road, they say, is steadily declining. When the holders of preferred stock received it, it was with the guaranty that 7 per cent annually would be paid on it if earned by the road before any dividend should be paid on common stock. The dividend of the latter was from borrowed funds and not from the earnings of the road. This was plainly an infringement of the spirit of the contract with the holders of preferred stock, and the latter had good ground for applying to the courts for an injunction to restrain the declaration and payment of a dividend on common stock. It is claimed that the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie was a fraudulent transaction on the part of the officers of both roads. This might be so, but the bonds are held by innocent holders, and the officers of the Railroad cannot now repudiate the contract. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a similar case has settled this. There are other questions involved. The Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction Railroad is a branch road extending from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge. It has obligations consisting of $1,000,000 first-mortgage 7 per cent bonds, and $5,000,000 stock. Payment is guaranteed by Erie, and in addition a 7 per cent dividend on the stock as rental of the road. This agreement was consummated under the notoriously corrupt management of Fisk and Gould. There is now a considerable amount of arrearages of payment. A suit will be brought in this case also to compel payment. The Union Car Company placed a large amount of rolling-stock on the Erie Road when the road was in such a condition that it could not purchase any. A stipulated amount was paid for each mile traveled by this rolling-stock. The arrearages of payment now amount to about $200,000. The rolling-stock is used, although the contract has been repudiated by present Erie officials. This seems strange, as it was generally understood that the repudiation of a contract carried with it the whole and not a single part. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company has recently recovered $400,000 from the Erie Road in the Ohio Courts. This was understood to be only a portion of a large claim which certain persons who are interested, both in Erie and Great Western, are anxious to have paid.

Comptroller Green has pursued a policy of delay in the payment of claims for the reduction of needful appropriations and in contesting cases in court by vexatious suits and dilatory motions, which is being generally denounced, and he is growing rapidly unpopular. In on one or two cases he has delayed payments by returns to mandamuses issued by courts which he has failed to swear to. To-day Judge Pratt gave a decision requiring him to swear to the truth of his returns in the case of the Sheriff, who claims $52,000 fees refused payment by Green. It is asserted to-night that he will refuse to verify returns and abandon the case. This and like acts lead to his being severely denounced.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—An effort is making to procure a public reception for Joseph Arch, the head of the English agricultural movement, who is expected in this country this month, to see for himself if skilled farm servants are wanted, and if so to provide for their transportation hither.

James Kelley last evening fatally stabbed his wife, who had refused to live with him.

Senator Morton has addressed notes to his associates on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointing a full meeting of that Committee in this city, on the 1st of October, for a consideration of the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution which shall effect a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice-President. It is intended to give the session of the Committee in New York a public character, and several leading constitutional lawyers and writers on this special subject will be invited to address the Committee.

Moritz Simon, United States vice Consul at Hanover, arrived this morning from Hamburg. Mr. Simon, being the German agent for bonds of the several American cities and States, while in this country will visit the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and also the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia.

Sharkey, the murderer, is under close surveillance. Some of his friends lately furnished him with brandy, after drinking which he behaved outrageously, assaulting not only the keepers but his own counsel. He is to be hanged on the 15th inst.

George N. Dunning, who is charged with defrauding the United States Government out of several thousand dollars while employed in the Assay Office, was brought up for sentence to-day, but, owing to the peculiar manner in which the indictment against him was drawn, it failing to charge intent to defraud, it is probable he will be discharged.

The body of the man murdered at the corner of Spring and Green streets has been identified as that of Andrew Gargin, a fireman on the steamer Providence.

THE GRANGERS.

Modification of the Dodge County Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JUNEAU, Wis., Aug. 6.—*To the Patrons of Wisconsin:* With the approbation of the Master of the State Grange, after consultation, it has been deemed best to modify the resolutions of the Dodge County Convention, so that they will read from and after the word resolved as follows: That a Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry of Wisconsin be held at Watertown on Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1873, for the purpose of consultation, and the transaction of business pertaining to the interests of the order; said Convention to consist of the officers of the State Grange, State Deputies, Masters of Subordinate Granges, and such other members of the order as may wish to atttend.

HIRAM SAWYER,
President Dodge County Council.
E. B. BOWLENS, Secretary.

The Nebraska Granges.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 6.—Two hundred and ninety-six Granges are reported for the State of Nebraska. Extensive preparations are making for county and State fairs.

WALL STREET

Review of the Stock, Bond, and Gold Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Pacific Mail was the only feature of the stock-market to-day, and advanced 1 per cent. The cause for the sudden activity is not apparent. Early in the day St. Paul was very weak, on account of passing the regular semi-annual dividend, but later the decline was recovered. The remainder of the list was dull and without interest.

GOLD

not affected by the favorable news from abroad, and speculation lacked life and vigor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull. Rates for call loans are 3 to 4 per cent. Discounts unchanged.

STATE BONDS.

Small business in State bonds, but prices are firm, Tennessees improving a fraction.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

are quiet. Other markets unchanged and quiet

THE CHEROKEES.

A Civil War Imminent Within the Semi-Civilized Tribe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—The *Times'* special from Coffeyville, Ks., says information reached that place to-day that the Cherokee Indians were having a bloody war among themselves at Cody's Bluff, about twenty-five miles south of there. The trouble grew out of an election held Aug. 4, in which what is known as the Ross faction came out ahead. The other two factions are termed Independent and Downings. All parties are determined, and the probability is there will be a bloody war yet.

The latest report says about seventy-five armed men of the Ross faction are laying quiet and awaiting orders. Their opponents declare a determination to continue the fight.

Obituary.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Hon. Thomas McCarty, Democratic State Senator from the District of Clay, Clinton, and Platte Counties, died at Liberty, Mo., to-day. Mr. McCarty was born in Kentucky, but was a resident of Clay County for forty years, was wealthy and highly respected by all parties, social and political. He was a Captain in the Rebel service, received a wound in the neck at Wilson's Creek in 1861, from which he never recovered, and his death was accelerated thereby.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—William W. Phelps, a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, a leading Democrat of Minnesota, died at Ann Arbor, Monday. He will be buried from his home in Red Wing to-morrow.

Maj. Robert Whitacre, formerly of New Lisbon, O., a land-owner in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, died at his residence in St. Paul this morning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Levi Bissell, the well-known inventor of locomotive and other machinery, died here yesterday. He was a brother of the late Gov. Bissell, of Illinois.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—George W. Cass died at Dresden, Ohio, to-day, in his 88th year. Mr. Cass has been a resident of Ohio for seventy-three years, and was the last of the family of Maj. Jonathan Cass. He was a brother of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and father of Gen. George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Hon. H. C. Campbell, Warden of the State Penitentiary, died last night at Lincoln, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 6.—A new service was made on Brigham Young in the divorce case last night. The case will be argued to-morrow before Judge Emerson.

A delegation of the City Council of Philadelphia arrived last evening. They were met at Ogden by Mayor Wells and a delegation of the City Council, and are the guests of the city. This morning the party visited the principal points of interest in the city, and left this morning for Yosemite and San Francisco. Joseph H. Hancock, member of the Legislature, joined the party to-day. The reception here was entirely Mormon. No United States officials or Gentiles were invited to participate.

Butcher has been held without bail for the murder of the Cotton family. At the close of the examination there was great excitement in the Court-room. Revolvers were drawn and a bloody scene threatened. Fortunately order was restored.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Steamships Canada, Batavia, Gallic, Australia, and Hermann, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Arrived, steamships Europa, from Glasgow, Cuba, from Liverpool, Cambria, from Hamburg.

FOREIGN.

The Insurgents at Cadiz Surrender to the Spanish Troops.

Two Insurgent Frigates Captured by the Germans in Malta Harbor.

An Early and Plentiful Harvest Promised in England.

Large Increase of Russian Emigration to the United States.

Minister Motley Seriously Ill—A Duel in Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The insurgents at Cadiz have surrendered to the National troops, and, Gen. Pavia at their head, entered the city yesterday. Senor Rances has been appointed President of the Junta at Cadiz until the arrival of the authorities.

A powder-magazine in Valencia exploded yesterday, killing many insurgents and wounding a still greater number.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Capt. Wells, commanding the Shenandoah, dated Cadiz, Spain, on the 5th. He says that Cadiz is in possession of the Government forces. The insurgents surrendered without fighting, and the city is quiet. He says nothing about his conduct in that port. The Department does not credit the telegraphic statement of the 4th, that he had ordered the Spanish insurgent frigate Ville de Madrid to abstain from hostilities, and that that vessel remained at anchor under the guns of the Shenandoah.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The Germans have captured two insurgent frigates in the harbor of Malaga.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the establishment of a penal colony on one of the Ladrone Islands.

The Government is concentrating a large force of gensdarmes in Madrid for the purpose of disarming disaffected militia battalions.

Senor Olozaga, late Minister to France, has, through Admiral Topete, tendered his services to the present Government.

The German Consul at Almeria claims $50,000 damages for injuries done to his residence during the bombardment of the city by the insurgent men-of-war.

The Government troops have re-occupied Sorca, which has been in the hands of the insurgents since the declaration of independence of Murcia.

The insurgents have gained possession of Orihuela and threaten Alicante.

A deputation has left Salamanca for Madrid to negotiate a compromise with the Government.

Since the opening of the bombardment 200 shells have been thrown into Valencia, and the troops have advanced 600 yards. The insurgents are making a most obstinate resistance.

The insurgent fleet has landed a detachment at Motril, on the coast of the Province of Grenada. All the Government funds were seized, and a contribution of $8,000 levied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A London special says: The Parliamentary election at Greenwich, to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of Sir David Saloman, resulted in a Conservative triumph, Mr. Boord, a London distiller, being returned. This is the first instance, since 1852, of a Conservative candidate being elected for the borough, and the result is accepted as an almost certain indication that the Conservatives will return to power after the approaching general election, with a fair working majority. It is already stated that Gladstone will not seek a re-election at the hands of his Greenwich constituents, and that he contemplates retiring finally from Parliamentary life.

London papers at hand state that the case of Savalan Kahn against Baron DeReuter has been yesterday disposed of by the Lord Chancellor, who said the Court could certainly not deal with an alleged fraud committed upon a foreign Government. Every allegation which ought to be in a bill to support it was here wanting, while everything necessary to destroy it appeared, and the demurrer must therefore be allowed on the usual terms.

London papers state that reports from the agricultural districts of England are generally favorable to the hopes of an early and plentiful harvest.

The wife of Dr. Banker having died under suspicious circumstances, he has been put under police surveillance.

A private dispatch from Liverpool states that Capt. Phillips and officers of the wrecked steamship City of Washington have been dismissed from the employ of the company for not casting the lead during the voyage.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An election to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of James Yeaman, the Liberal candidate.

The election to fill the vacancy from East Staffordshire took place to-day. The result of the poll is not yet known. Betting was strongly in favor of the Conservative candidate, Allsopps.

Mr. Motley has been obliged, by his illness, to decline the invitation of the Queen of Holland to take up his residence in the Royal Palace.

Emigration from Russia to America is increasing. Four hundred Russians sailed to-day on one steamer. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—John Lathrop Motley, the American historian, has been stricken with paralysis, depriving him of the use of one side.

William E. Baxter, joint Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the interview yesterday between the Counts de Chambord and de Paris was most cordial, and that the political situation in France was not alluded to.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Herve, Editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and M. About, the well-known author and journalist. The latter was slightly wounded in the right hand.

M. Odilon Barrot, the President of the Council of State, died to-day, aged 78.

The suit of Madame Mellecres has been dismissed, and the plaintiff ordered to pay costs.

CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A translation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Spain, instructing officials in Cuba to return to alleged insurgents their property, which may have been taken from them and confiscated on grounds of suspected disloyalty, has been furnished our Government. The decree provides for a Board of high officials to hear complaints and claims. Said Board is instructed mainly to decide upon the identity of claimants, and is very liberal in its provisions.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The International Patent Rights Congress is in session here. One of its first acts was to resolve that common protection of inventions should be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized countries.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Mr. Thatcher of the United States Patent Office, who is now in this city, has been invited to a seat in the Patent Rights Congress.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 6.—A statement made by the Minister of Finance shows a great increase in the number of vessels engaged in commerce between Italy and the United States. The duty on raw material is officially abrogated.

Difficulties have arisen in the execution of the law for the reorganization of the army.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The *Provincial Correspondence* affirms that the recall of Capt. Werner settles the difficulty arising from the capture of the Vigilante. The sanction of his act would have been an implied recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany. A court-martial will be held in his case.

THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES.

Splendid Scenery---Bear-Shooting---Indian Foray---A Three-Ounce Nugget.

The Suicide of Capt. Lewis---A Texas Leatherstocking---Great-Tailed Foxes---The National Park.

The Murder of Mrs. Richards and Miss Hall by the Indians---Troops Sent in Pursuit of the Savages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POPO-AGIE RIVER, Wyo. Ter., July 26, 1873.

The first view of Wind River Valley is one of the

MOST STRIKING LANDSCAPES

I ever beheld, and, were it painted as it is, would be pronounced a gross exaggeration and totally unreal. In front are the ordinary grassy-green hills, with clumps of pine-trees on the higher summits. Farther off is the crimson base of Red Canon, with lighter red near the tops of the walls; then reddish rocks intermingled with yellow,—the colors showing beautifully in the sunlight; great stretches of russet-brown, shaded by dark-green valleys; long lines of magnificent purple coloring; and, way beyond, the deep-blue mountains of the Big Horn Range, 100 miles distant. It makes a person almost catch his breath when looking at this splendid scene, which is one of the grandest ever gazed upon by man. Involuntarily every one stops to look upon its unsurpassed splendors and magnificent proportions, beside which ordinary mountain views are tame and uninteresting. I thought I had seen—and have in fact seen—some of the finest landscapes in North America; but this eclipses everything. It is the highest land on the Continent, and all of the great rivers rise hereabout.

As we were climbing the hill whence we viewed this landscape, one of our number sang out: "Look there on the side-hill; do you see that bear?"

We looked in the direction indicated, and there, very complacently moving along, was an

ENORMOUS BLACK BEAR,

who was going down towards the creek. Our rifles were out in a second, and we commenced firing at him in right good-will. The first shot struck him in the shoulder, and two others finished him, so that, by the time we got to him, he was just breathing his last. He was very large, and it was all that four of us could do to drag him down to the creek near the wagon. He was very poor, and his skin did not appear to be of much value. After a great deal of trouble, however, we got him into the wagon, and carried him to our camp on Trout Creek, where an experienced hunter skinned him in the most artistic manner, though it was plain to be seen that he did not much like the idea of having a bear killed "out of season." We felt considerably elated over it, as it was the first one we had ever helped to kill. In fact, it was the first one I ever fired at. Once before, several years ago, in company with another person, I waded a river for the purpose of getting a shot at a bear which we had seen among the rocks on the other side of the stream; but, when we got across, Mr. Bruin was nowhere to be found. We anathematized our luck roundly, but, on endeavoring to fire our rifles, discovered we could not do so. Under the circumstances, we were more than satisfied to think the bear had kept out of our way or we out of his.

Some bear-steaks were cooked, which we relished very much, notwithstanding all the old hunter said about their being poor and tough. We had bear-meat, elk-meat, and antelope-meat for dinner, and ate so much I am ashamed to tell about it. After dinner we got our fishing-lines, and caught a nice mess of brook-trout in a short time. It would have been fine sport, but the mosquitoes were dreadful, and, in fact, ruined the whole pleasure of the fishing-party. I never saw so many mosquitoes together at one time in my life. The creek seemed

FULL OF SNAKES;

as many as beset the Ancient Mariner:

I watched their rich attire:
Blue, glossy-green, and velvet-black,
They coiled and swam; and every track
Was a flash of golden fire.

They seemed to enjoy the warm weather, and were especially busy in moving about from place to place amid the high grass and tanglep mountain-fern.

THE SIOUX AND SNAKE INDIANS.

It is through this country that the Sioux Indians come when they wish to make war upon their old enemies, the Snakes. But the Sioux are not always the aggressors. Four years ago last spring, a party of thirty or more young Snake warriors started out on a raid into the country of the Sioux. The old men tried to dissuade them, but all to no purpose, and off they started on foot, boasting of the number of horses they would have on their return. They made their way cautiously, though expeditiously, to the villages of the Sioux, and were about to steal some horses, when a violent snow-storm came on, and it was all they could do to walk. Their provisions gave out, and, to add to their woes, they were discovered by their enemies, who followed them on horseback and attacked them. Their powder gave out, and they could not shoot their guns. The Sioux surrounded them, and killed them at their leisure. A few escaped,—I do not know exactly how many,—and the panic-stricken remnant of the war party reached the village of their friends completely broken down and nearly dead with fatigue. This result emboldened the Sioux very much, and they made several forays against the Snakes, in which they were successful. To this day, the Snake Indians have not recovered from this unfoward disaster, and wail over the loss of their friends whose bones are bleaching in the ravines.

In returning by Spring Gulch, several of the miners appeared to be highly elated; and, on inquiring the cause, I was shown a nugget a man had just taken out of a pan, which weighed

THREE OUNCES.

It was a beauty, and I did not blame the miners for feeling proud of his luck. It was the largest nugget that has been taken out this year, and proves that the placers are far from being worked out. After seeing this, nothing would do but our party must wait and see them clean up for the evening. The long slats lying in the bottom of the sluice-boxes were carefully taken up, and all the sand swept with a small broom to the riffle, at the end of the box, where there was considerable water. The stones and water were thrown out, and the sand and quicksilver put in a pan, after cleaning everything thoroughly. The miner took his pan to a pool of water, and washed for some time, and until there was nothing left except a mass of quicksilver. This he put in a cloth and squeezed, letting the globules of quicksilver run through the cloth and fall into another pan. He then opened his cloth, and inside of it found something over two ounces of gold. This, together with the nugget he had found, made five ounces which two men had taken out during the day, worth, at $18.50 an ounce, $92.50,—a pretty good day's work!

As we came across a ditch in the road, we met

A LOVE-LORN MUSH-EATER

singing at the top of his voice—apparently for his own amusement—the words of an old ballad, with such peculiar emphasis that we could scarcely refrain from laughing:

Be she meeker, kinder than
Turtle-dove or pelican,
If she be not kind to me,
What care I how kind she be?

He paid no attention to us, but went on his way, communing with himself, and caring for naught in the world beside. He went up by the miners' cabin, made of logs with dirt roofs, and passed the herds of cows which were coming in in the evening-twilight.

It is strange that the only thing hereabout that has struck me as really home-like is

THE COWS

that have come up to be milked, and are standing near the pen quietly chewing their cuds. It is so unlike everything else in this mountain-region,—so calm and pleasant,—that one cannot help thinking of the well-to-do farmers back in the older settled States, who are surrounded with so many blessings. Even a cattle-pen with a fence around it looks like civilization, as a man may travel a thousand miles and not see a fence of any kind. Who can say, after this, that our country is nearly settled up?

In the mountains there is a beautiful light-pink flower, called

THE LEWISIA,

after Capt. Lewis, the first explorer across the continent. It is very small, has no green leaves, and looks like a gem lying among the rocks. This flower has sixteen points, and is always noticeable on account of its beautiful, delicate pink.

THE FATE OF CAPT. MERIWETHER LEWIS

has always appeared to me to have been very sad. He was appointed an officer in the army in 1795, and became a Captain in 1800. From 1801 to 1803 he was Private Secretary of President Jefferson; and, in the latter year, was designated to lead an exploring expedition to the Rocky M[ountains]. In company with Capt. William Clark, and a picked party of men, he successfully carried out his orders during the years 1804,-'5, and '6. His unshaken firmness and undaunted courage, his prudence and enterprise, besides his knowledge of botany, qualified him for this service. Soon after his return, he was made Governor of Upper Louisiana. He had some difficulty as to his accounts in Washington, which distressed him, and he set out on a journey to that city. Landing at Chickasaw Bluffs, he thence proceeded by land. The cabin at which he died was 72 miles from Nashville, on the borders of the Indian country. It appears that he came to the house with two servants, and took his lodgings in it for the night, while his men retired to the barn. The woman who kept the house heard him walking about in great agitation for several hours. When this sound ceased, she heard the report of a pistol, followed by the noise of his fall upon the floor. Another report of a pistol succeeded, and she then heard him crying for water. The woman was so much terrified that she was unable to render him any assistance. He crept to the well, but was unable to get any water, and it was not until daylight that she gained courage enough to call the servants to his relief. He suffered great agony, and died as the sun was rising above the trees. His death took place on the 11th of October, 1809, when he was only 35 years of age. Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, shed tears over his solitary grave in the wilderness, and paid the proprietor of the soil a sum of money, and received from him a written promise to inclose the grave. He then left the place with a heavy heart, and entered the gloomy woods which he was to traverse alone.

This was a sad end of so honorable a career, and one cannot reflect upon it without sorrow. However, he won for himself a high and enduring fame, and his explorations were of the greatest importance to the nation. Before his time, nothing was known of the Rocky-Mountain region, or of the vast rivers and streams which have their rise in the interior of the Continent.

Here, in this elevated region, it seems as if the days

WOULD NEVER END.

From morning until night, it appears almost a week. There is so little to break the monotony, that life at times becomes terribly tedious. Under these circumstances, a man must do something to pass away the time. I cannot understand how some solitary individuals can support existence; but most of these people are hunters or trappers, and these pursuits will not admit of much noise, if carried on successfully.

AN OLD HUNTER

from Missouri has lived hereabout for many years, and has supported himself well by hunting. During the winter, he takes many wild animals, and, by curing and selling the skins, manages to make considerable money. The flesh furnishes what food he requires; but he must have his regular coffee and sugar, without which life would not be worth having. At one time he had been adopted in an Indian tribe, and ranked as a warrior for several years; but was guilty of something which did not meet with the approbation of the savages, and thought himself lucky when he got away with a whole scalp on his head. He had no children, thought them a nuisance at best, and was glad his Indian wife had died childless. Perhaps he will die as many a hunter has died before him, and his remains be left to crumble away and mix with the soil on the hill-side. He is a great deal of a philosopher, and has seen so many ups and downs that the future has no terrors for him.

He reminds me a great deal of

MR. WESTFALL,

of Texas, who was a guide for our soldiers years ago. He was called Leatherstocking, from his supposed resemblance to Cooper's hero of that name. I knew Westfall well. At one time he was attacked, in his little cabin on the Leona River, by a roving band of Comanches, and shot through the breast. He fell back in his cabin, when his companion, Mr. Bertrand, got up to look out, and he too received a rifle-shot, from the effects of which he soon died. The dog was also killed. For three days Westfall lay in the cabin, the Indians in the meantime having gone off without knowing the extent of damage done by them. When Westfall was able to rise, he left the house, and was three days in going to Fort Inge, 30 miles distant. Eventually he recovered, and I was with him on one occasion when we entered a patch of woods not far from his house, where a party of Comanches had been surprised and attacked, and several of them killed. I never shall forget the expression on Westfall's countenance when he looked at the remains of the savages,—such a mingling of desperation and bitterness. He said nothing, however, but I could see that his feeling of vengeance was satisfied.

Throughout this country there are many

GREAT-TAILED FOXES.

In general, this species resembles the red fox, in its different varieties. From these it may be distinguished by the length of the tail, which exceeds that of the latter species by more than six inches. Its back is of a mixed grizzled-gray color, as in the gray fox or badger,—the hairs being dark-brown at the base, then yellowish-white, tipped with black. These hairs are interspersed in a very abundant, soft fur, of uniform color, varying in tint with the region of the body. The nose and sides of the face are black, and the tip of the tail white. In this species we find all the varieties of the common red fox, as the chestnut, black, silver-gray, and cross. Its range extends westward as far as the Pacific Ocean, and reaches a long distance north. It is seldom found east of the Platte, though some specimens have been found far up on the Missouri River, which have been killed by the trappers. Indeed, this species is far superior to the ordinary fox of the Eastern States,—the fur being much longer, finer, and more valuable. To one who has never seen a gray-fox skin, this could readily be passed as one, and it is frequently done upon newcomers and inexperienced persons.

There is a prospect that

A GOOD ROAD

can be made from South Pass to the National Park around Yellowstone Lake. Old guides and mountaineers believe it to be a feasible undertaking, as some of them have made the trip. In a year or two, there may be a line of settlements along the eastern slope of the Wind River Mountains, and a daily line of stages from the Union Pacific Railroad to the banks of the great lake, which is surrounded with so many curiosities. An outlet through this way will be a great convenience to the people of Southeastern Montana, and will do more toward developing this country than anything else. The wonders of this region have been described in several magazine-articles of great interest. The geysers are the most remarkable of any in the country, and the scenery unequaled in any portion of the Union, so far as sublimity is concerned. It is intimated that an enterprising individual is about to build a hotel in this far-off land, and then sight-seers and tourists will have a place to visit. Fishing and hunting are good in all directions, and the cool and delightful summer weather will make it a favorite summer-resort. The natural scenery in Northwestern Wyoming is unsurpassed in any country on the globe.

A few nights ago, I was sleeping on the banks of the Po-po-agie, near the house of Mrs. Richards, who lived there with her cousin, Miss Hall. Day before yesterday, the Indians made their appearance, and murdered both of them by shooting them through the window. This is a very sad affair indeed, and I cannot think of it without great sorrow. Mrs. Richards was a most estimable lady, born and reared in Vermont, though she has been living in this section for the last five years. No more shocking murder has been committed by the savages for years past, and, after the woman was dead, her body was abused in the most shocking manner.

Col. Brackett sent out all the available mounted troops of his command to overtake the savages if possible, and all will be glad to hear that they have given them a good, lively fight. Lieut. Wheelan and his men are as gallant a set of soldiers as live, and will make it very lively for the savages if they can meet them. ALGEBRA.

PARTICLES IN WATER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a recent issue of your paper, a correspondent wished to know what the particles are that we see in a glass of our lake-water held between our eye and the sun. Although not a member of the Microscopical Society, I will answer the question by saying that the particles are nothing more or less than air, forced into the water by the action of the waves in the lake, and in pumping the water into the pipes. If the water is allowed to stand in a glass, the air will collect in small globules on its sides, and, by gently stirring the water, they will escape entirely. C.

NOTES ON CALIFORNIA.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

How They Beat the Government Carrying Letters.

Product of the Precious Metals Last Year, Etc.

BY THE HON. J. D. CATON.

At 4 p. m., one April day, we took the steamer at San Francisco for Vallejo and the Napa Valley. All is not lovely in California. Sometimes—and so it was this afternoon—the wind comes roaring up through the Golden Gate so cold that it suggested tidings from the Polaris, now supposed to be near the North Pole. So we could only look out through the windows of the cabin at the opening of the Gate, and at the many islands which dot the bay. The waters of this bay remind me to mention the fact which those who have never seen them might not suspect, and that is that they are not the clear and sparkling waters they once were before they were defiled by the gold-seeking proclivities of civilization, but have a turbid, yellowish hue, colored by the red earth washed from the gold-digging away up in the Sierras. Thus it is that this great bay is slowly filling up, and the bar outside is receiving its constant deposit from every drop of water that passes over it, and even the waters of the ocean itself are sensibly colored for a considerable distance beyond the capes. As we proceed up the bay the color sensibly deepens, so that when we have arrived at San Pablo Bay it looks fairly muddy. These waters resemble more the waters of the Missouri River when swollen with floods than any others I have ever seen.

Why the upper end of this bay should be designated a separate bay by another name I cannot conceive, unless they thought this was too big for one bay, and should have been made into two. So it is, here are two bays in name, not separated by any appreciable strait.

Less than two hours' steaming brought us into the mouth of the Vallejo Channel, which separates Mare Island from the continent, and soon we brought up at the city of that name. [As with us, they have some very small *cities* in this country.] When you transfer from steamer to cars at Vallejo, especially if you have invalid ladies in charge, be sure you get on the right train, else you may find yourself dashing away for Sacramento instead of Calistoga, which will most probably be your objective point. And especially, do not intrust your hand-baggage to a certain exile from Ethiopia on the boat, else it will most likely not accompany you on the first train.

NAPA CITY AND VALLEY.

A little before 7 in the evening we registered at the Revere House in Napa City, which is not very large either, but is a nice little town on the plains, and is the head of navigation on the Napa River, which is rather a bayou than a river proper, and is dependent on the tides for its navigability, for only small vessels float up and down its narrow, crooked channel, and but very few of these since the railroad was opened. This Napa is one of the beautiful valleys of this State, bordered on either side by the rolling foot hills, some verdant in this month of April with wild oats and native grasses, and others blackened with the dense chapparal. In its lower or southern part the valley is but little above the high tides, but as we proceed north the plain becomes more elevated. The soil is very rich, and is everywhere highly cultivated. Around every cottage and every mansion we observe the greatest prodigality of roses and other cultivated flowers, but, after all, the most gorgeous floral display is in the fields, where a wilderness of the most brilliant wild flowers, of every shade and hue, carpets the plain where they have not been choked down by the luxuriant wheat and barley.

A LEARNED WAITER.

At the supper table of the Revere House we were served by a waiter, who soon managed to make it apparent that he had been a great traveler and had waited upon many learned guests in various countries, and so had become very learned himself, and all this in a rather quiet way, without excessive ostentation, and without saying a word to us. To humor his fancy I gravely addressed him.

"*Garcon!* pass me that lacteal fluid which is obtained by digital compression of the secretive organs of the gentler sex of the genus bos."

"*Oui, monsieur*," said the delighted waiter, while a glow of satisfaction lit up his countenance, and he fairly flew to the other end of the table and brought me the milk-jug. Sam restrained himself as long as he could, and then gave vent to a laugh which told how much he enjoyed the joke, while some strangers at another table testified their approval in a scarcely less demonstrative manner. The disgust which this untimely mirth excited in the garcon could not be concealed, any more than his admiration at the extravagantly learned expressions which had so much elevated me in his estimation. Had he been called upon to guess my name, he would not have given me less than five syllables, for, like Corporal Chucks, he could scarcely bring himself to bow to less.

At the next morning's breakfast our learned waiter was on hand, and his extravagant attentions showed that his appreciation of learning was still unabated, and he received his gratuity in true Continental style.

CALISTOGA.

In a drive of an hour and a half we *did* Napa City, and its pleasant environs, and at 10:30 a. m., we took the slow train for Calistoga, where we arrived in time for lunch. We had been feasting on strawberries for weeks past, but were no more satisfied than on our first arrival on the coast, where they were so abundant, and were surprised and disappointed not to find them on the table. I inquired at the office for them, but was informed that they could not afford to furnish them for all their guests, and so had none. I then inquired if it were not possible to get some, as we had come a great way to get them in abundance and could not afford to be without them a single day. The clerk said I could order them by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and if I could give satisfactory references in the city, they would surely be there that evening, as there was yet an hour before the Express would leave the city. This struck me as a happy arrangement, so I sent the message at once, and at 9 o'clock that evening I was in possession of eight pounds of the coveted fruit, with the promise of a regular supply.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S. EXPRESS.

I have related this incident, as it served to introduce me, and so it may you, to one of the *institutions* of this country, for I deem it the duty of a traveler to study the useful institutions of the countries in which he travels, else he travels to little purpose.

HOW THEY BEAT THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Three years since, when traveling in California, I observed that a large proportion of the letter-carrying was done by the Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co., who sell their own envelopes with the Government postage stamp upon them for perhaps double the amount of the postage, and letters in these envelopes are *delivered* anywhere within their extensive territory. When returning from Portland to San Francisco I observed the Express Agent had a room on the ship with his sign over the door, and whenever I passed it he seemed to be busy assorting letters and packages, and when we passed into the Golden Gate he brought his mail bags on to the lower deck abaft the wheel, and, as we approached North Beach, I observed several horsemen sitting in their saddles on Long Wharf, from which a row-boat shot out like a dart, and as we slackened speed dropped behind the wheel-house and received those express mail bags, and was off for the wharf again as if life depended on a single moment. As quickly as possible after the boat reached the wharf the mail-bags were distributed to the horsemen, when they dashed away at full speed each to deliver in his own district; and I subsequently learned that by the time the Government mail was actually landed the letters in the express mail had been delivered. Mr. Smith, at that time Assistant Postmaster-General, stood by me and observed the movements as I have stated, and listened to an explanation of their significance by a passenger who seemed to know, and he could not conceal his vexation at thus seeing his Department fairly distanced in the race to serve the public promptly. "This," said our informant, "is the reason why Wells, Fargo & Co. are making a fortune by carrying mail matter, while they pay full postage to the Government, which does not raise a finger in the performance of the service. The promptings of self-interest to private enterprise will ever secure results to which Governments can never attain. The evidence now before us shows that the Government might receive a large bonus from this Express Company, and give them all the mail service within their territory, when they would serve the public better and cheaper than the Government can or will do, and make a profit out of the service abundantly satisfactory to the stockholders."

Of course the Assistant Postmaster-General could not acquiesce in this suggestion.

"No," said he. "We can and will serve the public as well as Wells, Fargo & Co., or any other express company, and I will see to it at once that the mail steamers on this and all other routes do not lend themselves in this way to run an opposition to the Government." It occurred to me that it would be quite ungracious for the Government to interfere with the accommodation of the public and paralyze the enterprise of the Express Company so long as the Post-Office Department received its full revenue, as much as if it did the service itself. I understand, however, that since then the special service on that line has been discontinued by the Express Company; but whether in consequence of any interference by the Government, as suggested by Mr. Smith, I am not advised. It is, however, still continued over the land lines within the territory of this Company, much to the satisfaction of the public, judging from the fact that most of the correspondence I saw there was done in the Company's envelopes, largely to the profit of the Company. Indeed, if you happen to write a letter in any business office in San Francisco, and ask for an envelope, the chances are that you will be handed one with the stamp of Wells, Fargo & Co., as well as the post-office stamp, upon it.

THEIR GENERAL BUSINESS.

All this I learned when on that coast three years ago, and I remembered it, when I found myself so well and promptly served in so small an affair as first mentioned, and so, on my return to the city, I resolved to inquire more into the mode of doing business by this Company, and to that end sought an introduction to Mr. J. J. Valentine, the General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co., and, to introduce the subject, stated how much his Company had obliged me in sending the fruit so promptly on my telegram, and inquired if they made it a general practice to fill orders for distant parties? "Certainly," said he, "our business is to serve the public in every possible way and in the promptest manner possible. We keep a corps of agents in this city for the express purpose of filling orders of the kind referred to, who know right where to go to get the thing ordered at the lowest price and of the best quality, only we must be assured of the perfect responsibility of the party making the order. An order from such a party, for a paper of pins, a Chinese cook, a wet-nurse, or a wheelbarrow, or indeed anything else to be found in the market, will be promptly filled, and the goods sent C. O. D. by the first express. This branch of business occupies a separate bureau in our organization, and upon its thorough efficiency much of our prosperity depends." I then remarked that the order and system which I thought I observed to prevail in his administration, might enable him to furnish me with some important statistics, which as yet I had been unable to obtain, such as the product and destruction of the precious metals, of cereals, of the fisheries, of the fur trade of the coast, and other important industries, which are things that travelers should learn.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

He replied that he could give full information as to everything done by the Express Company, but most of the products refered to were too bulky to pass through their hands. Not so, however, with the precious metals, and he soon after handed me a copy of the following statement for the year 1872:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Hon. J. D. Caton:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find copy of a statement of precious metals produced during 1872, in the gold and silver-bearing districts west of the Missouri River. We have used the utmost care in ascertaining the amount of ore and base bullion, carried by freight, and the percentage allowed for gold dust, carried by United States Mail, travelers, etc., is, we think, liberal, and at the same time reliable. The product for the year, $62,236,913.89 is $3,952,884.23 in excess of 1871, which was $58,284,029.66. The increase is confined to Utah and Nevada alone, some of the other localities falling off slightly. We can, if you desire, give you comparative tables of the two years. It is proper to state that our Express communication is so limited, and knowledge so imperfect of Arizona, that we do not consider the figures given for that Territory as reliable for the product of that section. Yours truly,
JNO. J. VALENTINE, Gen'l Sup't.

Statement of precious metals produced in States and Territories west of Missouri River during 1872:

States and Territories.	*Gold by express.*	*Estimated amount of gold carried by other conveyances.*	*Silver by express.*	*Ore and base bullion.*
California	$16,493,921.76	$1,649,392.17	$282,668.31	$673,116.00
Nevada	225,415.50	....	22,215,653.89	3,107,751.90
Oregon	1,652,378.19	247,856.73	4,800.00	....
Washington	184,304.45	27,605.61	14,101.00	....
Idaho	1,817,808.88	272,671.35	423,609.57	....
Montana	3,609,457.00	721,891.40	110,786.50	....
Utah	415,166.77	....	365,285.32	2,740,568.00
Arizona	69,227.00	34,611.00	14,944.00	25,000.00
Colorado	1,657,952.00	....	279,798.85	1,064,000.00
Mexico (west coast)	....	....	535,071.80	....
British Columbia	1,227,331.05	122,733.11	....	....
Totals	$27,352,957.58	$3,076,801.37	$24,196,719.04	$7,610,485.90

California	$19,049,098.2
Nevada	25,548,801.09
Oregon	1,905,034.92
Washington	226,051.06
Idaho	2,514,089.78
Montana	4,442,134.90
Utah	3,521,020.09
Arizona	148,777.00
Colorado	3,001,750.85
Mexico (west coast)	535,071.80
British Columbia	1,350,064.16
Grand total	$62,236,913.89

The bullion receipts at San Francisco for the past quarter are as follows, as shown by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure report for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1872:

OCTOBER.

From	*Silver bullion*	*Gold dust and bars.*	*Coin.*	*Total.*
N. & S. mines	$524,698	$742,028	$532,584	$1,799,310
N. coast route	......	277,050	43,198	320,248
S. coast route	......	24,592	56,707	81,299
Mexico	38,553	......	102,080	140,633
Total	$563,251	$1,043,670	$734,569	$2,341,490

NOVEMBER.

From	*Silver bullion*	*Gold dust and bars.*	*Coin.*	*Total.*
N. & S. mines	$321,148	$665,862	$418,748	$1,405,758
N. coast route	......	299,933	106,467	406,400
S. coast route	......	10,895	47,687	58,582
Mexico	40,945	5,400	96,460	142,805
Total	$362,093	$982,090	$669,362	$2,013,545

The aggregate of this shows a production west of the Missouri River of $62,236,913.89, of which $27,352,957.58 was gold. The silver product of Nevada is given at $22,215,653.69, but a large proportion of that is gold, probably $10,000,000. For instance, in the very able report of Dr. H. R. Linderman, of examination of Branch Mints on the Pacific coast, a return of 2,007 bars received from the Crown Point and Belcher mines, is given, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1872, at $6,638,659, of which $3,387,794 was gold. If we compare the return for Nevada, made for last year, we have results as follows:

1871	$22,177,046.00
1872	25,648,821.09
Increase	$3,371,775.09

This increase has taken place notwithstanding the untoward series of events which have retarded the production of the Gold Hill mines. Yours truly,
JNO. J. VALENTINE.

NO GRUMBLING.

At the same time I learned that the territory occupied exclusively in the United States by Wells, Fargo & Co. includes nearly all west of the Missouri River, and that they extend their operations to Mexico, the Central South American States, Japan, China, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands. Their organization, however, is most complete on the Pacific coast of the United States. As soon as a new mining camp is opened a messenger is mounted on a pony, if no better conveyance can reach it, and he takes to them their coin and small packages, and brings away their dust and nuggets, and it is surprising indeed that their losses have been so small, with such extended and often hazardous operations. If at the first losses are sustained by the establishment of these new routes, generally this enterprise is soon rewarded by the development of a valuable business, and certainly by public appreciation. One thing struck me as very remarkable. During my travels of many thousands of miles on the Pacific slope, while I often heard people complaining of monopolies,—of the extortion of railroads and the telegraph, and sometimes of discourtesy by their employes,—I never heard a single complaint of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, but all seemed to be their friends, and to appreciate their enterprise and the accommodations they afforded. I really believe that more talent is required to manage that extended concern, in the way in which it is managed, than to discharge the duties of President of the United States—at least in the way in which they are generally discharged. So I conclude that John J. Valentine must be really a great man. Not only perfect system and order are indispensable, but a mind to originate and ability to execute of the highest quality could alone have brought this great company to its present efficiency and prosperity.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

Gen. Butler's Defense of It.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 4.

The Charlestown *Chronicle*—Gen. Butler's paper—of a week ago promised that last Saturday's issue would contain the long letter which it has been announced he was preparing in defense of his action on the salary-grab. The *Chronicle* appeared, however, with the promise fulfilled but in part. It struggled through with seven columns of it, and then gave out, on the ground, it says, that the General was unable to finish it. The *Chronicle*, however, contains the following abstract, which is supposed to embody the strong points in the article, and as it appears in this authorized form, we copy it, so that the public may see what the author of the "grab" and its sturdiest defender has to say in its justification. It is addressed to a constituent in Essex County, possibly the one to whom he offered to remit 3 cents as his share of the burden which the grab imposes upon the nation, and the *Chronicle* says:

"It opens with a defense of the increase of the pay of the President, whose salary was raised from $25,000 to $50,000 by the bill. He shows that President Washington's salary was more than five times greater in its purchasing power than President Grant's; and that, taking into account the difference in wealth, population, and prices, Grant's salary would be $275,000 in round numbers, if in proportion to that of Washington.

"He next shows that the salaries of the Cabinet officers, Supreme Judges, and members of Congress would be treble their present amount, and that Congressmen should have higher rather than lower salaries than the Judges, as their expenses are necessarily greater.

"He then proceeds to show that the salary bill does not so much increase as equalize the salaries of members of Congress.

"It abolishes mileage, and thus reducing the pay of some members quite 50 per cent, while it raises that of others to a like amount.

"It also abolishes all allowances in the shape of stationery and newspapers, as well as franking, so that instead of it being true that every Congressman voted himself $5,000 additional pay, there has not been in reality more than $1,000 a year added, if so much.

"Considering that the services of an efficient agent of a manufacturing establishment of any considerable capital cannot be had for less than $7,500 a year, while our railroads pay $25,000 for their Presidents, the General cannot see how this increase can be deemed too large by any right-minded man.

"At this point he makes a keen thrust at Minister Washburn, who has lately had published a letter in which he stated that the people did not elect members of Congress *to* go to Washington to support three or four mistresses, or to 'buck at the tiger.' After speaking sarcastically of the Minister, the General adds that he has not observed any objections on Washburn's part to the appropriation of $50,000, passed in 1871, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Minister to France in 1870, although that appropriation was retroactive. He adds that he thinks with this increase and 'bucking the tiger,' it is perhaps a little easier to support a family in Paris on $17,500, gold, than to do the same in Washington on $7,500 currency.

"In other parts of his letter he shows that, almost without exception, every public man who has returned his back salary, or who has raised an outcry about it, has himself, in years past, voted for and accepted back pay. He especially indicates Senator Wilson, the Washburn family, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, A. H. Rice, John F. Farnsworth, and Henry J. Raymond of the New York *Times*. He shows that Banks and Rice both voted, in 1866, for an increase of pay at the rate of 67 per cent., with mileage and other allowances,—made retroactive for the whole of that Congress,—that is, they voted for back pay for sixteen months, so that for that time the salary of each member was doubled.

"He also shows that, at the same time, John B. Alley, Oakes Ames, Baldwin of Worcester, Dawes of the Ninth District, Hooper of the Fourth, and Gov. Washburn did not vote at all, but dodged the question, and that if any one of those six Representatives who thus sneaked had voted in the negative the bill would have been defeated.

"In dealing with members who have joined in the outcry against back pay, he does not seem to have written with gloves on.

"He says that from the beginning of the Government to the present hour, every State Legislature and every Congress which has increased the salary of its members, has made that increase back to the beginning of their services; that every executive officer, every Judge on the bench in Massachusetts, when his salary was increased, has always taken back pay; that the soldiers petitioned Congress to give them increased pay and bounty, and that Congress gave it, although in so doing they voted them back pay; that the mechanics in Government employ, before the eight-hour law was put in operation, by the President's proclamation, petitioned Congress to have increased back pay; and, therefore, if the members of the present Congress are back-pay grabbers, thieves, and robbers, so also have been all the illustrious statesmen of the past, from Washington to Grant, who accepted increased pay, as well as the purest of the judiciary, the most beloved of the Executives, the bravest of the soldiers and the working men.

"After an elaborate examination of the contract theory, the General shows that it is utterly groundless; that the action of the late Congress was in a strict accordance with the Constitution and with precedent; and that the requirement of the newspapers, that no man shall ever vote to raise his own pay, would simply have rendered an increase of pay impossible from the beginning of the Government down to the present day. He then states of his personal knowledge that among the most zealous lobbyists for the back-pay bill were certain special correspondents of leading newspapers who have since denounced it; although they themselves, as clerks of committees, received an increase of 15 per cent, going back to March, 1870.

"In this last salary bill, the back-pay feature of which the newspapers so much denounce, the pay of these very newspaper correspondents, clerks of the House, was raised 15 per cent, going back to March, 1870, and every newspaper—and there was a large number who had clerks on committees—took back-pay for two years, rolling it as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and then sat down and wrote virtuous articles denouncing the 'back-pay grab.'

"'Let me state, further, what is within my personal knowledge, that these very clerks were upon the floor of the House when the bill giving them back-pay was under consideration, lobbying furiously, and exhibiting most nervous fears lest it should fail. And, although, by their calumnies and slanders, these newspapers have frightened a few men who, I believe, mistake cowardice for conscience—against their better judgment, for some of them voted and spoke for the increase of salary—into sending back their increased salary into the Treasury, yet, if any newspaper man has sent any part of *his* back-pay into the Treasury he has not made himself visible to the naked eye.'"

The Bottom of the Atlantic Ocean—Explorations by the British Ship Challenger.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

A letter to me from Bermuda contains an account of the explorations of the bottom of the North Atlantic so interesting that I send you a brief summary of it.

Three sections of the Atlantic have been sounded. In the one from St. Thomas to Bermuda the greatest depth found was 3,750 fathoms, near St. Thomas; thence to Bermuda, 820 miles, the average depth was 2,700 fathoms. A line of soundings was then run from Bermuda to New York, 640 miles, the depth varying from 3,000 to 2,600 fathoms, and in the centre of the Gulf Stream no bottom was obtained with 3,500 fathoms, owing to the rapidity of the current. The Challenger then proceeded to Halifax, and thence to Bermuda, 660 miles, sounding all the way. In crossing the Gulf Stream the cold wall discovered by Lieut. George M. Bache, United States Navy, in 1846, off the United States coast, was found dividing the stream into two branches of warm water, the temperature of the northern branch being 62 degrees, then 54 degrees, and afterwards 73 degrees; the temperature of the water on the north side of the stream was 50 degrees.

The temperature of the water was taken at all the depths sounded, and the expedition so far has contributed, although just begun, more to our knowledge of the bottom of the Atlantic and its inhabitants than we have possessed before, and if continued with the same earnestness and precision will be of the greatest service to hydrographical science. The Challenger sailed from Bermuda on the 12th of June, to run a line of soundings between Bermuda and the Azores.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

More Responses to the Livingston County Platform.

FROM JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, PRESIDENT FARMERS' CLUBS AND GRANGES OF LA SALLE COUNTY.

SHERIDAN, Ill., July 29, 1873.

I have received yours of July 17, 1873. I think that I never read so much good sentiment on so small a piece of paper or in so few words; for which please accept my thanks. Please let me hear from you often. Our next meeting comes on Aug. 15. Yours, JOHN S. ARMSTRONG.

FROM ROSS MANLY, MASTER OF BUSHNELL GRANGE, M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

BUSHNELL, Ill., July 28, 1873.

Your circular, containing the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, Ill., was duly received; and, in answer, I would say that I fully indorse every sentiment therein set forth. McDonough County is the banner county of the State at this time. At our Fourth of July celebration, we had the largest meeting that was ever held in the county. Yours, &c., ROSS MANLY,
Master of Grange No. 94, Mound, Ill.

FROM G. H. BUTLER, SECRETARY CORNLAND GRANGE.

CORNLAND, Logan Co., Ill., July 25, 1873.

I received your postal-card bearing the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, and presented the same to my brother Grangers for consideration. They commission me to inform you that they indorse every sentiment couched in your Platform, and only wait impatiently for the consummation of those ends. Rest assured that we in this locality are aroused from our dulness or apathy, have buckled on our armor, thrown our ensign to the breeze, and intend to push this war against monopolies, &c., if needs be to the bitter end. We counsel all timid persons, children in arms, the weak-kneed and women, to the rear. Hence you will at once perceive that we are in unison with you; your cause is our cause; your grievances are ours. It's a common crusade, assuming gigantic proportions, affecting the "common people" alike, and we don't propose to sit still and hug the delusive phantom of hope any longer. Our Order greets you cordially; and, when the exigencies arise, we will nobly do our duty, even unto the sacrificing of some gore, if the requirements demand it. This may seem all "bosh," and smack too much of braggadocio to some; nevertheless it's a truism, and the fire is this day burning in the bosoms of hundreds of thousands—yea, millions—of people of this country, that a breath would kindle to a flame, and cause them to resort to harshness for a redress of their wrongs; at least such are my convictions. Wishing you much success in the cause, fraternally yours,
G. H. BUTLER,
Secretary Grange 280.

FROM J. PRICKETT, PRESIDENT FULTON COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

LEWISTOWN, Ill., July 31, 1873.

I am in receipt of a copy of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party, of Livingston County, Ill. I heartily indorse that Platform; but perhaps we, as a class or party, should also have other planks in our platform,—should cover more ground. We, in Fulton County, are a unit for the prosecution of our rights on this railroad question, and the other reforms necessary to the prosperity of the laboring classes. We have a fine county organization; have about twenty-five local organizations in the county, with, perhaps, 2,000 members. Very respectfully yours, JOHN PRICKETT.

FROM JOHN DAVIS, PRESIDENT FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., July 26, 1873.

Your card is received. I and the farmers of Kansas are in sympathy with you, and I take pleasure in communicating with you. Our objects are the same, and we must aid each other. Cordially yours, JOHN DAVIS.

FROM WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, PRESIDENT REFORM CLUB OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22, 1873.

In the name of our organization, I heartily thank you for the demonstration of sympathy expressed by sending your card in our common movement against the corrupt (but another name for the thieving) acts of our public servants of all grades from the lowest to the highest. Allow me to express the hope that this movement, set on foot from the instinct of self-preservation by the honest men of all parties, may continue until our whole beloved country is redeemed from the thralldom of rascality. Very respectfully, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,
President Executive Board.

FROM F. G. WEBB, IOWA CITY.

IOWA CITY, July 28, 1873.

Your favor, incloseing copies of the Livingston County Platform, just received, for which accept my thanks. In response to your request, I am happy to say that the sentiments expressed in the above Platform are heartily indorsed by the great mass of the people in this portion of the State, and, I may say, throughout the entire State. The people of Iowa will show this fall through the ballot-box: that they are awakened from their lethargy, and will maintain their rights. Success to you. Yours truly,
F. G. WEBB.

FROM JOHN HINCHCLIFFE, ESQ., BELLEVILLE, ILL.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 23, 1873.

This will acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your Declaration and Platform of Principles. With all these principles I have been in active sympathy during the whole years of my manhood. Many of those years have been devoted to the advocacy of these very principles, both in public and in private, at the editor's desk and on the rostrum. For more than four years,—from the spring of 1863 to the winter of 1867-'8,—I published and edited a newspaper in this county, in which these and kindred principles were persistently promulgated in every issue. I have always been opposed to every wrong so trenchantly denounced in your Declaration of Principles, and I heartily approve of every proposed reform therein set forth. My convictions on these points are not of yesterday's date; they are the result of experience and study gathered while I have been a factory-boy, an apprentice, a journeyman, an employer, an editor, a lawyer, and a legislator. They have grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength; and I hail with delight their growing popularity with the farming class,—a class heretofore difficult to organize. In conclusion, permit me to assure you of my continued support of these and all other principles having for their ultimate object the good of the producing classes, as contradistinguished from all others. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, JOHN HINCHCLIFFE.

FROM G. W. THOMPSON, SECRETARY PIONEER GRANGE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

PIONEER GRANGE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 28, 1873.

Platform received. Of course we are in sympathy with your movement.
G. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

FROM W. D. WILSON, DES MOINES, IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 28, 1873.

I am with you, or, rather, I have been ahead of you. "Give them Jesse." Respectfully,
WM. DUANE WILSON.

FROM M. H. SOPER.

RANTOUL, Champaign Co., Ill., July 30, 1873.

Am in receipt of your Platform, and presented it to Harwood Grange. It was approved by the members of the Grange. Yours,
M. H. SOPER, Master.

FROM JOHN DOWNEN, INDUSTRY, M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

INDUSTRY, Ill., July 28, 1873.

"Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party received. I feel in full sympathy with the move. This (McDonough) county is pretty thoroughly organized, and all alive to the interests of the laboring man. As a rule, the farmers in this county have all lost confidence in political parties, and we desire to lay aside all old party names and adopt a new name, by which we can act together and all vote the same ticket. Our interest is the same, and we ought to use our influence for one common cause,—the elevation of the laboring class,—and seek the redress of the many wrongs we have long and patiently submitted to at the hands of monopolists. We are not satisfied with the present parties and all their corruptions, and believe that the laboring man must arise and make a bold strike for reform, for equal rights, and justice. We, in old McDonough, are thoroughly alive in this cause, and all that is required for us to move in the right direction is to get the people together, and get their wishes in the shape of resolutions, appoint Central Committees, &c., and the thing is done. A few say we have no legislative officers to elect this fall, consequently it would be best to act with old parties for the present; but the majority are for immediate action, that we may be better organized when we do have legislative officers to elect. Very truly and respectfully yours,
JOHN DOWNEN.

FROM G. T. STONEX, MASTER PHILO GRANGE.

PHILO, Ill., July 29, 1873.

Your note, with Platform of your Society, was received, and, accordingly to your request, I now answer, and fully indorse your entire Platform. We are engaged in the same good work, intending to prosecute this matter until we get the railroads controlled by the law of the State. We have organized a Farmers' Club (known by another name) of some 400 farmers (the number increasing rapidly), to ship our own grain and purchase all our implements and groceries, and, in fact, to do everything a stock-company can do. We are about to get a warehouse or elevator for our own use. We are compelled to do this in order to break down the middlemen, whom we consider the worst enemies the farmers have to fight. We have found it absolutely necessary to combine as farmers in order to protect ourselves and our interests against railroad and other monopolies; and, by so doing, we have created quite a furor down here. Our Granges are increasing rapidly in this section, and we intend to sustain the farmers at all hazards until we are acknowledged the peers of all men and second to none in the land. Our Grange has not met since your communication has been received. I was at Tolono (Grange) Lodge last Saturday, when your letter was read. It is indorsed by all our lodges. I remain, yours fraternally, GEORGE T. STONEX.

FROM W. M. SHREVE, MINIER, ILL.

MINIER, Ill., July 31, 1873.

Yours of July 17, 1873, is at hand, and I would say that we are with you to a dot. Hoping to hear from you again, I remain, yours truly,
WM. M. SHREVE,
Secretary Illinois Grange, No. 214.

FROM O. H. P. BUCHANAN.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Henry Co., Iowa, July 29, 1873.

Your postal card, with Platform of the Farmers' Party, etc., is before me. I can assure you that I am in full sympathy with the platform as laid down in your card, and any movement to better the condition of the working classes, and restrain the unjust demands of monopolies and corporations will meet my approval. Yours fraternally, O. H. P. BUCHANAN.

FROM H. MINER.

WINCHESTER, Ill., July 29, 1873.

I have received a copy of the Livingston County Platform. It is what we can indorse. In regard to the movement in our county, we have a county organization, with twelve subordinate precinct clubs. The movement is gaining ground, although there is a good deal of ignorance and prejudice to overcome. We are to have a farmers' mass meeting on the 7th of August, with the promise of S. M. Smith and the Hon. W. C. Flagg to address us; and we hope that their addresses will greatly accelerate the movement in our county. Yours truly,
H. MINER.

FROM H. L. OGDEN, MASTER MINIER GRANGE.

MINIER, Ill., July 27, 1873.

Permit me to acknowledge your card of the 22d inst. We fully indorse the same. I am, respectfully yours, H. L. OGDEN,
M. W. Minier Grange.

FROM W. LOCHRIE.

UNION GRANGE, No. 250, SADOWA, Ill., July 26, 1873.

Having received card containing the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, and read the same to our Grange this evening, I have been instructed to receipt the same. The Declaration of Principles there announced we do cheerfully approve, and do earnestly sympathize with our brother-farmers of Livingston County. Respectfully yours, WM. LOCHRIE, Secretary.

FROM N. B. BRISCOE.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 24, 1873.

I am in receipt of your circular containing Declaration and Platform of the producing element of Livington County. In reply, I have to state that I was raised a farmer, and came from a farm into the office I now hold, and that my every sympathy is in favor of protection of the interests of the bone and sinew of this country. Down with the tariff and all other monopolies. Respectfully, N. B. BRISCOE.

P. S.—This (Clark) county is being organized fully.

FROM W. E. M'DOWELL, MASTER SAN JOSE GRANGE.

MASON CO., Ill.

Your card, containing platform and declaration, was duly received. I have been educated to those principles from my youth up.
Yours truly, W. E. McDOWELL.

FROM WESLEY CLOWES.

COLMAR, McDonough Co., Ill.

Your platform received, and Congress Grange No. 63, Hancock County, Ill., directs me to say that we are in full sympathy with your platform. Yours respectfully, &c., WESLEY CLOWES,
Secretary Congress Grange.

FROM S. J. FREW, DEPUTY P. OF H.

ALEDO, Ill., Aug. 2, 1873.

The card containing the People's Platform is received and considered. I can most heartily indorse all it contains, and I think, when I say this, I speak the mind of nearly all the people in this part of the country. There is a county meeting called in Aledo, on the 27th inst., for the adoption of something similar.
Respectfully and truly yours,
S. J. FREW,
Deputy P. of H., Mercer County, Ill.

FROM E. WHITTLETON, SECRETARY BARRY GRANGE.

BARRY, Pike Co., Ill., Aug. 1, 1873.

I acknowledge the receipt of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, Ill., with request, if we are in sympathy, to acknowledge receipt. Although out of your county, our Grange adopted unanimously all the planks in it except the third. This was not rejected, but the members did not understand this banking system intelligently enough to comprehend it in regard to the distribution of currency, etc. Yours fraternally,
E. WHITTLETON,
Secretary Barry Grange.

FROM G. W. LYON.

DEKALB, Ill., Aug. 1, 1873.

Your favor is received and contents noted. Your Platform is a good one, and I should think every honest man would want to get on it with both feet. We as Grangers are ready to do anything to better the condition of the laboring classes. Yours truly, GEO. W. LYON,
Secretary DeKalb Grange.

FROM G. A. WOLFE, MASTER UNION GRANGE.

CHENOA, Ill., July 31, 1873.

Your Platform of Livingston County, of the Anti-Monopoly-party, is not only indorsed by me, but also by Union Grange, No. 287. Yours, etc.,
GEO. A. WOLFE,
Master of Union Grange, No. 287.

FROM J. L. MYERS.

TRINITY MILLS, Dallas Co., Tex., July 28, 1873.

Your communication on postal card is before me. I am in sympathy with you and yours. At least two Farmers' Clubs are formed in our county, but little is known here of the move made in your State. I learn that Illinois is moving forward, and determined to have fair play or no play at all. I was raised in your State, in Greene and Jersey Counties, and feel a deep interest in all you undertake. Yours, truly, J. M. MYERS, P. T. O.

P. S.—I am a farmer. My sympathies are all on the side of men who get their bread by honest toil. Down with all steals,—big steals, little steals, all steals! J. M. M.

FROM E. K. BROWN.

NEW RUTLAND, Ill., Aug. 4, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Platform. We heartily accept the sentiments contained therein, and will give them our hearty support. By order of Benington Grange, 156. E. K. BROWN, Sec'y.

Experiments with Small Doses.

French experiments, made with a view to determine how minute a dose of poison will produce decided medicinal effects, present some interesting results, and are of real medical importance. It appears that the blood of an ox which had been dead ten days was used in the test. Having innoculated a rabbit with this blood-poison, the doctor took the blood of that rabbit, and so on to the twenty-fifth generation that had died. The result proved that the one-trillionth part of a drop of decayed blood injected subdermally—under the skin—sufficed to poison a rabbit. From this, though it does not appear whether there was any repetition of the test, to confirm it or not, dissecting surgeons can perceive that though the dissecting-knife may be clean to the eye, it may yet hold an invisible atom of death-poison, sufficient to infect the circulation, if the operator should by accident prick his finger.

TWO INVESTI[GATIONS]

Examination of the C[ounty] Commission[ers]...

A Clear Case of Mali[cious]... Identity

The Milwaukee Cha[rge]... Superintendent W...

Failure of a Council Co[mmittee]... Anything Out o...

THE SINGER C...

TWO INVESTIGATIONS.

Examination of the Charges Against County Commissioner Singer.

A Clear Case of Malice or Mistaken Identity.

The Milwaukee Charges Against Superintendent Washburn.

Failure of a Council Committee to Make Anything Out of Them.

THE SINGER CASE.

The Special Committee of the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Harrison, Russell, and Crawford, appointed to investigate certain charges against Commissioner H. M. Singer, met yesterday afternoon at the Board rooms.

The members of the Committee, Mr. Singer, Mr. Healey, one of the persons making the charges, were present.

The Committee organized, and it was stated if William Dunn, who had made charges relative to Mr. Singer's connection with the County Jail stonework was present. He did not answer.

Mr. Singer asked the Committee whether his accusers were to substantiate the charges, or he was to refute them. The affidavits were in the nature of charges, and, if the Committee saw fit, he was ready to meet them.

The Committee thought they should hear Mr. Healey's testimony, and let the Commissioner respond.

Mr. Healey, being sworn, said a little after noon of June 14 he left the Board of Public Works with Mr. Prindiville, and told him his business at Mr. Gay's office on LaSalle street, where he was going. Mr. Prindiville pointed out Mr. Gay's office to him, and he went over there. At the top of the stairs was a young man. On the floor of the corridor, and against the wall at the door of the room, lay a part of a plan. He heard Mr. Singer's voice in the room, and saw the side of his face, and so stopped at the door. He was certain it was Mr. Singer, having known him so long. The talk was about alterations to meet the views of the Committee, if which were made Mr. Singer pledged himself and his friends to vote for it, since it would lead to the use of his stone. Mr. Healey at first intended to go in, but thought it was better not. The young man referred to as standing in the hall was one he had seen in Mr. Singer's office, and who had been there for some years. Who Mr. Singer was talking to he did not know, and did not know Mr. Gay. The room was one in the front of the building at the end of the corridor. What the plan was he could not say. Nothing else happened. When he left he told some friends, and they said such things ought to be ventilated. So he was requested to call on some reporter and open it up. He met, at lunch, some occasional reporters, who told him to go to an architect. So he went to Tilley's. He was not in, but Healey told the young men. In the afternoon he told Armstrong & Egan how things were getting set up for them. In fact he took particular pains to noise it about. In Mr. Singer's conversation he mentioned the Court-House. He left the place as soon as he could, since he was afraid of being caught there. Which way the door opened he could not say. Mr. Singer was on the right of the door. The plan lay directly out in the hall.

In reply to Mr. Singer, he said he had known him well thirty-six years, and did not think he could have been mistaken in the identity. There might have been three or four other persons in Mr. Gay's office, but he saw only one form. The witness was stone-quarrying, but was doing nothing just now, having been working on Kankakee sandstone. His reason for stirring up the thing was because he was advised to. He had never had any strife till last spring, when Mr. Singer ran against him a little in letting the work for the jail. The witness wanted to get a contract for furnishing Kankakee stone. At the time of this conversation, he could not say whether Mr. Singer was sitting or standing, and they were not over eight feet apart. He saw Mr. Singer's face only as he turned away to leave the place.

A Mr. C. B. Kimball, employed in Mr. Singer's office, was produced, and Mr. Healey was asked if he was the young man he saw on the stairs. Mr. H. was not quite certain, and so examined him. Mr. Kimball had been at the office three times this season, and one of them might have been June 14. But he never was there at any time that Mr. Singer was. There was no other man in Mr. Singer's employ, who went to architect's offices. He had never seen Healey around Gay's office.

Thereupon a brother of Mr. Kimball's was sent for, who is in the habit of driving with Mr. Singer.

Mr. A. L. Marsh stated that Mr. Healey had told him of this matter at the time it occurred, and seemed to believe it was Mr. Singer he saw there. Mr. Healey was his partner in the stone business, and told him this to show there was a ring formed.

Mr. Egan, the architect, said that one Saturday afternoon, about the middle of June, Mr. Healey had told him these circumstances just as related to the Board, and the witness had replied that it was a serious matter, and would do for his firm, if true. Healey said he had told Tilley, and intended to speak to other architects.

Mr. Prindiville stated that Healey had asked him about a church to be built on the North Side, and he said he did not know, but that perhaps Mr. Gay, who was a church architect, might; so he walked along with him and pointed out the office.

Mr. Parsons, employed in Tilly's office, swore that, on a Saturday in June, Mr. Healey had called at the office.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Gay, the architect, said that Mr. Singer had never been in his office till two days ago, and had not talked with him in any other office in the building. He was not in the habit of laying down papers in the corridor, and the description Healey gave of the room seemed to indicate that he had gotten around to the door to the draughting-room. No man had ever spoken to him in regard to the Court-House. There was a contractor named Hinchcliffe who was in the office a good deal, and who resembled Mr. Singer in voice and general appearance, but he had not spoken to him in regard to the Court-House. Mr. Gay was the only architect in the building. He was generally at his office Saturday by 12. He had not known Mr. Singer until a few days ago.

Mr. Singer stated that he never was on the third floor of No. 90 LaSalle street, or of any other building in the block, until he went a day or two ago to see Mr. Gay. He did not remember speaking to Mr. Gay on any subject until he explained his plans at Kentucky Block, and had not spoken to him afterwards until the affidavits were filed. How Mr. Healey could have mistaken him was a curiosity. Mr. Healey had had much hard feeling lately, there was no doubt. Once Mr. Healey called on him at the Kentucky Block, and wanted the question of stone brought up again before the Board, which Mr. Singer refused to do. Mr. Healey seemed quite angry, and said he would make things hot for Mr. Singer yet. He could not conceive that anything else could have caused it.

Mr. Healey then cross-examined Mr. Singer about their talk in Kentucky Block, and denied that he showed any animosity at the time. He had told Mr. Singer he had misrepresented sandstone in the Board, and Mr. Singer had not denied it.

Ald. Bailey stated that the Mr. Hinchcliffe referred to was very much like Mr. Singer. He had seen him when figuring on the work for the Elgin watch factory.

At this point Mr. Healey and Mr. Gay went over to look at the office of the latter.

While they were off William Dunn was called upon, but did not answer.

Mr. Deakman, contractor for stone-work on the new jail, did not know Mr. Dunn, and had not sub-let the cut-stone work. When a strike happened, it was usual for stone-cutters to help one another out. All his men had left, and so he went to Singer's office to get them to help him out, and they did some for him with their labor. There was no contract; he was to pay what they charged. He went to them because it was necessary for him to keep on with his work. Most of his stone was bought from Walker & McGennis, not a foot of it from Singer & Talcott, for any purpose whatever. He presumed they were getting out stone.

Mr. Singer stated that he was Vice-President of the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, and had money in the concern, but no part in the management.

Mr. Deakman said the Singer & Talcott Stone Company had done no work at all, except finishing a few stone. If his men had not struck, he would not have gone there.

After a time the other Mr. Kimball was shown to Mr. Healey, who said he believed he was the man he saw on the stairs. Mr. Kimball never was in Mr. Gay's office except day before yesterday. He knew Mr. Healey. The witness, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the Stone Company, had sold no stone for the jail building.

Mr. Gay reported that Mr. Healey led him to his front office and pointed out where he saw the plan, which was on the floor in the contractor's office and not in the corridor.

Ald. Bailey and one or two others testified on the jail question, but knew nothing material.

Mr. Merriman, Superintendent of the Singer & Talcott Company, swore that not a foot of stone had been sold for the jail. All that had been done was to plane a little stone for Mr. Deakman, as an accommodation.

Last year Mr. Singer was the General Superintendent, but since he became connected with the Board he had given it up.

Fred Wussell, draughtsman in Mr. Gay's office, stated he was in Mr. Gay's office on the day and at the time mentioned by Healey. He had not seen Mr. Singer there that day, and probably should have seen him if there. He could not say whether Hinchcliffe was in that day. The resemblance to Mr. Singer did not exist. He had not seen Mr. Healey there. Another draughtsman testified to about the same effect. He was able to see any one who came in, and he had not seen Mr. Healey.

Mr. Singer said it appeared from the witnesses that Mr. Gay was in his office that Saturday noon, and that that gentleman swore Mr. Singer was not there.

Mr. Healey said if Mr. Singer was not in that room that day he could not trust his eyes and ears. He hoped God would strike him dead with lightning if he had not seen Mr. Singer. His senses could not deceive him.

Mr. Harrison had no doubt Mr. Healey was deceived.

Mr. Crawford thought there was some other person whom Mr. Healey took for Mr. Singer.

Mr. Healey wanted that man brought along. The only thing he regretted was he did not walk into the room.

THE WASHBURN CASE.

The Special Committee of Seven, appointed by the Common Council to investigate complaints affecting the official integrity of the General Superintendent of Police in his dealings with a Milwaukee dry goods merchant named Wheeler, who had some valuable property stolen from his store by Chicago thieves a short time since, met in the office of the City Clerk yesterday forenoon. The chair was occupied by Ald. Lengacher, and there were also present Ald. Sherwood, Cullerton, McGennis, Schmitz, and Cannon. The interested spectators were Mr. Wheeler, and Superintendent of Police Beck, of Milwaukee, who had been summoned to attend by the Chairman of the Committee, Commissioner Sheridan, Capt. Hickey, Superintendent Washburn, and Ald. Schaffner.

After the Committee had been called to order, Ald. Schaffner arose and explained his position, with the permission of the Chair. As he had been instrumental in having the Committee appointed, he wanted to say that he entertained no feelings of animosity against the Chief of Police. His object in offering the resolution in the Council calling for the appointment of the Committee was to show the public that the charges made against Superintendent Washburn and the Chicago police force in the Milwaukee papers were without foundation. Statements affecting the integrity of the Superintendent had been made to him personally, but he did not believe them, and was anxious they should be thoroughly investigated.

The Chair courteously allowed Ald. Schaffner to make several personal explanations during the meeting, but he might as well be dropped now as at any other time. His remarks, as a whole, amounted to nothing, and the substance of them is given above.

Ald. Sherwood expressed a desire to know how the Committee was going to proceed with the investigation,—whether formal charges were to be presented against the Superintendent, or whether the complaints and hearsays were to be looked into in a formal manner. He said he hadn't the most remote idea as to the nature of the Superintendent's alleged offense, or as to the nature of the duties which the Committee was expected to perform.

Two or three members of the Committee, aided and abetted by Ald. Schaffner, attempted to enlighten him, but however thoroughly they understood the question themselves, they signally failed to put their thoughts in understandable shape, and the result was a muddle at the very commencement.

It was finally decided that the investigation should be conducted in a conversational sort of way, questions to be allowed without regard to order or connection; and for this reason a detailed report of the proceedings cannot well be given. They did not amount to much anyhow, and are worth only a summary.

Mr. Wheeler, on being asked for his statement, arose from his seat, and, drawing a quarter section of a Milwaukee paper from his pocket, began to read. The document turned out to be a the printed copy of an affidavit which he made in Milwaukee in order to set himself right with his townsmen. A large portion of it was taken up with a history of the robbery, how it occurred, how it was discovered, and how the thieves were followed to Chicago.

Mr. Wheeler had scarcely begun to read when an Alderman suggested that it would be well to hear Superintendent Washburn's statement first. That gentleman pointed to his recent communication to the Board of Police, which lay on the table, and said it contained about all he had to say on the subject. It was read, together with accompanying affidavits and letters, and then the Milwaukee man was allowed to proceed.

The gist of Mr. Wheeler's statement was that he could not get his goods when he called for them, that Supt. Washburn asked him for $200 with which to reward the policemen who captured the thieves when they left the train near the city limits, and that Supt. Washburn had treated him in an ungentlemanly manner when he refused to furnish the money for the reward. He stated that he was willing to give the men something without being asked, and that the request for money before the delivery of the goods to him made him feel at the time as if Mr. Washburn had decided to make the return of the property conditional upon the payment of $200. What galled him most, however, was the unruly treatment which he received at the hands of Mr. Washburn during one interview, and the trouble to which he had been put before he could regain possession of that which rightfully belonged to him. Personally, he had nothing against the Superintendent, but he believed that he had no authority to keep his property as long as he did, and had no right whatever to ask him for a reward for the officers.

Superintendent Beck was the next to make a statement. He related the substance of a conversation between himself and Superintendent Washburn, during which the question of a reward for the men who captured the thieves was broached. Mr. Washburn, knowing that he was one of the oldest and most experienced Chiefs in the country, asked him if he believed in the policy of rewarding men for unusual tact or courage. He replied that he did. Mr. Washburn then remarked that the men who arrested the Milwaukee thieves ought to have $100 each. He coincided, saying it was not too much to give them, and promising to contribute liberally himself. Mr. Washburn wouldn't hear of that, because Beck and he earned their money too hard to give any of it away. Beck then asked him if he intended to talk to Wheeler about the reward, and he replied that he did, as Wheeler's property was at stake. Beck told him what sort of a man Wheeler was, and he doubted if he would make anything out of him. Subsequently he went to meet Wheeler at the depot, and, while going to the centre of the city with him, in a carriage, told of the conversation he had with Washburn about the reward. Wheeler said he didn't like to be asked for any-thing in that way.

In answer to a question, Superintendent Beck said the question of reward should be left entirely to those whose property had been recovered. That was the custom in every city.

Superintendent Washburn then made a statement, in addition to the written one which had been previously read. He thought he could show the Committee that he had done nothing illegal. He did not retain the goods for the purpose of getting the reward,—nothing was further from his mind. The reason that he did not deliver up the goods when Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Beck first called for them was, that he had no right to do so without due process of law. Otherwise he would lay himself open to prosecution. Then he was served with a garnishee by a man who claimed to be a creditor of one of the thieves, and that delayed matters again. He told the Police Commissioners and others that he was going to ask for the reward, and did not consider it in the light of an improper act. He was willing to apologize to Mr. Wheeler if he had treated him rudely.

Commissioner Sheridan stated that Superintendent Washburn told him that he intended to ask Wheeler for a reward, and that he advised him to be careful, as the rules of the Police Department did not permit anything beyond a bare suggestion in that regard.

The Committee then took a recess for about an hour. Upon reassembling, Ald. McGennis was absent. Supt. Washburn and Comissioner Wright were present. The latter made an unimportant statement.

Ald. Sherwood offered the following, for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion:

Resolved, That the Committee do not find that Mr. Washburn, in his relations with the stolen goods of Mr. Wheeler, of Milwaukee, did anything in violation of law, or which in any way reflects upon his official integrity as Superintendent of Police.

The motion was strenuously opposed by the rest of the Committee, and after a long and useless argument, an adjournment until Saturday at 3 p. m., was agreed upon.

The probability is that the Committee will administer a mild rebuke to the Superintendent by refusing to countenance the practice of asking for, or even suggesting, a reward, and delaying the return beyond a reasonable time.

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC.

The Annual Excursion of the English Residents of Chicago—A Large Attendance—Music, Dancing, Racing, and Prize Babies.

The St. George Society gave their annual picnic yesterday at Tracy's Grove, Washington Heights, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, when nearly all the English population of Chicago took occasion to show their love for the mother-country, and also to enjoy a holiday with their families or sweethearts, as the case might be.

The officers of the Society, and most of the members, went out at 9:20 a. m., on a train of seven coaches, and six flat cars fitted up with commodious seats, and at half-past 12 another train of the same size took out those who could not go in the morning. The Society paid the railroad $500 for two trains to the grounds and back again. They paid the owner of the ground $100 for the use of it, so if they more than pay expenses they will do well.

For so large, and, from the nature of things, so mixed, a crowd, there was general good order and kindly feeling. Indeed, the half-dozen police and the Marshals of the Society had very little to do, but they did that well. As the train started out, about twenty disreputable characters had their money refunded and were put off the train. As soon as the party from the first train reached the grounds, about a dozen thieves spread a cloth and began a game of bunko, but the prompt action of the police stopped that immediately, and there was nothing more of the kind during the day. In the morning the crowd gave themselves up to enjoyment, either by dancing, swinging, sitting still, or trying one of the many ways to invest 10 cents so as to make it return to the owner $10, or testing the muscles by lifting or throwing, or in some other way. It was very funny to witness some verdant youth, with the utmost confidence, step up to some beneficent individual who, "for the small sum of 10 cents," would give this Simple Simon an opportunity to toss three iron rings over a little peg, the accomplishment of which feat would bring to the depleted exchequer of the "tossist" 50 cents for each ring. But when the first ring missed the peg by a yard it was attributed to lack of judgment; the failure of the second ring to go on the peg as was intended brought unfeigned astonishment to the youth's visage, but, nothing daunted, he again strove with fate, and the picture of despair sought consolation in a bottle of pop.

The most enjoyable thing of the day was to watch the old people dance. The way the boys and girls of 65 and 70 years went through with Sir Roger de Coverly or danced a hornpipe put many a younger one to shame. Now came the subject of most general interest to all, viz: dinner. To walk about and see roast beef, pork-pie, plum-pudding, "tobys" of ale, etc., etc., disappear was *mirabile visu*. That genial and whole-souled gentleman, Mr. A. Booth, the President of the Society, spread a sumptuous collation in his tent, to which were invited the various committees of the day, the representatives of the press, and a few invited guests. After the dinner had been discussed in a manner that proved to the most skeptical that it was duly appreciated, Dr. Carr, in a few well chosen remarks, proposed the health of the President. Mr. Booth, which was drank standing, the band playing "The Fine Old English Gentleman." The toast to the Caledonian Club was responded to by its President, who, in a very feeling manner, referred to the close bonds of sympathy between the English and Scotch. "The Press" was responded to by Mr. Cleveland, of the *Journal*, in a very happy manner. "Young America" was a theme which gave Dr. Carr an opportunity for an impromptu address, which was well received. After drinking the welfare of the St. George's Society, the company dispersed to witness the games, of which the following is a brief summary:

First—A race of 100 yards for girls under 14 years. Won by Minnie McPherson.

Second—Race same as above for boys under 14 years. Won by Cornelius Keller.

Third—Race same as above for girls over 14. Won by Libbie Alba.

Fourth—Race same as above for married ladies. Won by Mrs. Morgan.

Fifth—Race same as above for widows. Won by Mrs. Maloney.

Sixth—Race same as above, open to all ladies. Won by Mrs. Morgan.

Seventh—Sack-race. Won by Alphonso Decker.

Eighth—Egg-race. First prize won by John Decker. Second prize won by Alphonso Decker.

Ninth—Quoiting-match. First prize won by John Furgeson. Second prize won by John Evoy.

Tenth—Baby-show. First prize, Euphrasia Arabella Bliffins. Second prize, Wellington Nelson Pimple. Third prize, Eudocia Orphena McGraw.

Thus ended the picnic.

WEST SIDE POST-OFFICE.

The following circular, issued from the Post-Office, contains information of interest to all residents of the West Division:

It will interest the people of Chicago, and more immediately those resident on the West Side, to learn that the Branch Post-Office known as the "West Division Station," located at the northwest corner of Washington and Halsted streets, which has been in process of fitting up for the past few weeks, is now ready for the transaction of a regular post-office business. The territory served by this station is all that portion of the West Division lying north of Harrison street. There are on duty here thirty-five carriers whose service is direct from the station. Mail matter addressed simply to "West Division Station, Chicago Post-Office," will be placed in its general delivery. The people residing south of Harrison will be served as usual through the main office.

In addition to the convenience of these Post-Office Stations for the prompt dispatch and receipt of mail matter, the facility they afford for the safe transmission of money and valuables, through the money-order and registry systems, it is hoped will be fully appreciated and taken advantage of by the people. One of the objects of the department in establishing these stations, and their location at points within easy access, is that the opportunity for their use as a safe medium for the transmission of money and valuable matter may be at hand when wanted, and not lost to those to whom, time being more than money, cannot afford a journey to a distant main office. That the efforts of the Department in this direction to protect the property, and otherwise accommodate the people, are appreciated, is being made manifest to some extent in the amount of money-order business at the West Division Station. There was received yesterday for orders sold nearly $400. This, for the opening day at the station, promises well.

The hours of business are as follows:

For the delivery of letters, from 8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. to 12:00 noon.

Stamp and stamped envelope department open from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. to 12:00 noon.

Money-order and registered letter departments open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

N. B. On Mondays and Thursdays the money-order and registered letter departments will be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Mails will close at the station about one hour earlier than at the main office.

At the General Post-Office, with the view to accommodate that class of our people whose time is exclusively occupied between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., on two days of the week, Mondays and Saturdays, the money-order office will be kept open till 8 p. m. The registry department hereafter will not close until 8 p. m. By this change it will afford the public a much needed convenience, as well as saving to the office the great annoyance in trying to trace lost moneyletters sent through the open mails, a labor seldom rewarded with success. The excuse heretofore given that the hours of the office being unsuited to the convenience of the laboring classes, they had no time to avail themselves of the safer facilities afforded by the Department, and thus trusted to luck, can no longer be considered a good one. As this change is made solely in their interest, it is to be hoped that hereafter all remittances of money or valuables through the medium of the Post-Office Department will be either sent by money-order or through the registered mail.

Washington Heights.

Messrs. Elison & Foster, the prominent auctioneers of this city, will, on next Friday afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock, make sale by auction of 62 superb residence lots, situated at Washington Heights in the immediate vicinity of the depot. This property is beautifully situated, and the lots are very choice, some being 50 feet front by 220 feet deep, and handsomely covered with fine trees. A free train will start from Van Buren street depot at 1:45 p. m., and return after the sale. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Crowd that Gathers

in Anderson's European Hotel Dining-Rooms goes to show that the public appreciate a good meal at a moderate price. Their cooking cannot be excelled; they challenge the country on soups. Home-made bread, pies, and pastry, and good butter, are a few of their specialties. Call and examine their bill of fare. You can find them at Nos. 143 and 145 Madison street.

HYDE PARK.

A Subject of Much Importance to That Interesting Suburb.

Report of the Water Committee to the Board of Trustees.

An Exhaustive Examination of the Merits of Rival Water Works.

The Holly and Worthington Systems—The Latter Preferred.

The following is the report of the Water Committee of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, made to that body at its last meeting:

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park:

Having, so far as practicable, completed our plans and specifications for water works for the Village of Hyde Park, we lay before your honorable body the following report:

We have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, plans and specifications for a lake crib, and buildings for pumping works, and a general plan for the distribution of pipes—with the written report of Gen. W. S. Smith thereon,—including a site for the works.

THE ENGINE QUESTION.

Upon the question of the kind of machinery to be adopted by you for the distribution of water, we refer you to the report of Gen. W. S. Smith, already before you, and recommend its adoption. We also lay before you the report made to the Board of Water Commissioners by James Wadsworth, Esq., and C. M. Hardy, which is as follows:

To the Board of Water Commissioners of the Village of Hyde Park:

The undersigned, members of the Board of Water Commissioners, respectfully report that, for the purpose of forming an independent judgment upon the very important question of the kind of pumping engines which they could recommend to the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park to purchase, they have made personal examination of six Holly and seven Worthington engines. Mr. Wadsworth, in company with Hon. E. S. Chesbrough, Engineer of the City of Chicago, examined the Holly engines at Binghampton, Buffalo, and Dunkirk, N. Y., and the Worthington engines at Rahway, N. J., Belmont, Del., Roxborough, Philadelphia, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and Pettaconsett; at Providence, R. I.; and in company with C. M. Hardy and Gen. W. S. Smith, examined the Holly engines at Rock Island, Illinois, and at Jackson, and at Saginaw, Mich., and Mr. Hardy alone examined the Worthington engine at Michigan City, Ind.

COST OF THE HOLLY SYSTEM.

The first Holly engine examined was at Dunkirk, N. Y. It is of the pattern most approved by Mr. Holly, and purports to be the best manufactured by him. It cost $38,500, and the whole cost of the works was $100,500 for a population of 9,000, or $11.16 per head of the entire population, not counting the yearly interest of $10,000 on their bonds. The engine had been in operation five months, at a cost of $4,150, or $9,960 per year; had supplied 200 consumers, at $49.80 for each consumer. The charge for each consumer was $4 per annum, so that to supply each consumer the town lost $45.80 per year; in other words, the income from consumers was $800 all told, and the loss $9,160. This loss is the cost of the so-called "fire service." The best fire test exhibited to us was a stream thrown from a 2¼-inch nozzle, from 70 to 80 feet vertically, and from 135 to 150 feet horizontally. This test was made at high pressure and at a speed of over forty revolutions a minute. There were no statistics to show the quantity of water pumped, no authenticated record of the capacity of the engine, and it had been in use so short a time that its durability could not be approximated.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the Holly engine was used in conjunction with other engines, so that no reliable statistics could be obtained. At Binghampton, N. Y., the works cost altogether $198,000—or $13.20 per head of entire population. The cost of maintaining the works last year was $18,126, and the engines used 925 tons of coal, at $5 per ton. These works are not now approved by Mr. Holly or his agents, and of the fifty-six Holly engines, said to be in use, but three are now recommended by Mr. Holly's agents, and fifty-three are not recommended as samples, from which to purchase.

ITS WORKINGS AT ROCK ISLAND.

The next Holly pump examined was at Rock Island, in this State. Our attention was particularly directed to that place, because one member of your Board of Water Commissioners knew nearly every business man in the place, and believed he could, by extended inquiries among them, get their average opinion as to the economy and usefulness of the works. As usual, we found the men who were instrumental in introducing the machinery enthusiastic admirers of it, but, believing their enthusiasm was not a safe guide for us, we compiled from official sources, now in possession of the Board, the following summary, rejecting fractions: The works are located upon the shore of the Mississippi River with a conduit pipe running to a filter-bed, but a few feet away. The whole work cost $113,502. The pumping-engine, with boilers, alone cost, at Lockport, N. Y., $32,000. The works have been in operation but thirteen months. Have pumped from 100,000 to 150,000 gallons per day, and have consumed 1,493 tons of slack coal, which is there pronounced, by the engineers, to be of the best quality for steam purposes. At the end of thirteen months there were but 366 consumers, all told, while a much smaller number would represent the average consumption. The whole cost of maintaining the works was $5,854. Assuming 200 as the average number of consumers, since the pumps moved, it cost $29.27 for each consumer. The slack coal used cost but $1 per ton, delivered within shoveling distance of the boilers—an economy of fuel beyond our reach. If we should use the same machinery, had the same number of consumers, and should consume the same quantity of coal, it would cost us $11,079 per year, or $55.39 to each consumer. After two days' diligent inquiry among the best and most substantial property-owners and business men (and not selected from among the enemies of the machinery), we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that their average judgment is against the Holly engines, as being too expensive for the work they do. "There is a tremendous bite in the price of the machinery," said one gentleman. "We have works that cost us over $100,000, which is $75,000 more than they are worth to us," said another. "If Mr. Mitchell, the President of our Water Board, can't bring the cost of maintaining the works down to the lowest figures, no man can. The fault is in the machinery, and 1,500 tons of coal should distribute ten times the volume of water ever supplied by these engines," said another. And these three quotations, as we believe, fairly express the average sentiment of the community which has furnished the means to buy and maintain these works.

THE OPINION IN DAVENPORT.

Learning that Davenport, Ia., was soon to be supplied with water, as a private enterprise, by Mr. Donoghue, the ex-Mayor, a capitalist and practical engineer, we consulted him as to the best machinery for raising and distributing water. In addition to many years' experience as a skilled mechanic and engineer, he had traveled extensively and inspected the various systems of watter-supply, both in Europe and the States. He at once said: "The simplest kind of machinery which puts power against resistance is the best." We then asked what were the relative merits of the Worthington and Holly engines, and he answered that the Worthington engine was the best; that in no event would he use the Holly machinery, even in its best forms, because of its great cost, its wasteful expenditure of fuel, loss of power, and its tendency to self-destruction. Considering the fact that Mr. Donoghue has undertaken, with his own money, to furnish both fire and domestic supplies of water to a city of not less than 15,000 inhabitants, by the direct pressure system; and had fully investigated the question, with the view to staking his fortune and reputation upon the success of the enterprise, we gave his opinion much weight.

INVESTIGATIONS AT SAGINAW AND JACKSON.

Upon our return, we were met by Mr. Holly's agents, who insisted upon our seeing the Holly engine in operation at Saginaw, Mich., which engine, they said, was precisely the engine they proposed to furnish Hyde Park, claiming for it all the merits of simplicity and economy that could be claimed for any hydraulic engine—with additional appliances for regulating the pressure of water in the pipes.

Desiring to see the best engine, in use, we went to Saginaw, and, on our way, inspected the Holly-engine in use at Jackson, Mich.,—which is the same as the Saginaw engine, with two piston pumps instead of four. Before we started away our attention was particularly called by the President of the Board of Trustees to the action of the "automatic indicator," as the appliance for maintaining uniform pressure upon the pipes is called. We watched the motion of the engine for half-an-hour or more—the highest pressure upon the pipes being 60 lbs to the square inch, and the lowest 30 pounds. Often, at every revolution of the engine, the pressure rose and fell 30 pounds to the inch,—rising from 30 pounds to 60, and falling from 60 pounds to 30 pounds, as the dead points were reached,—and these extremes of variable pressure were reached as often as every three revolutions, during our stay. The indicator was in constant motion, and Mr. Holly's agent, who accompanied us, said he didn't understand the reason of the variation.

Previous to our arrival at Saginaw, telegrams had been received by the Chief of the Fire Department there, from Mr. Holly's agents, and every preparation had been made to exhibit the best fire-test of which the machinery was capable. When we arrived we found the condenser, by means of which the engine was run at low pressure, detached, and all four pumps running at high pressure. Steam is furnished by two horizontal boilers, but one of which was heated when we arrived. The second boiler was soon heated, and steam pressure increased to 70 pounds to the inch, when hose was attached to four double hydrants and two single ones, and the display began. The engines and pumps were run to a speed of 40 revolutions per minute, producing a pressure of 95 pounds of water to the inch. Six one-inch streams were thrown from a 12-inch main, and four from a 10-inch main, the whole 10 streams averaging about 75 feet high. We requested that the streams be thrown from the point at the greatest distance from the works to which any of the mains extended, for the double purpose of noting the effect of friction in the small mains and the capacity of the small mains to furnish a fire supply at remote distances; but our request was disregarded. The attachments were all made within three and a half blocks from the pumps, but single lengths of hose were used, and all, or nearly all, the water was, by closing other mains, turned into the main from which the streams were thrown, so that the entire capacity of the pumps were directed to the display. We noticed that, as soon as the display begun, all connection with the machinery for regulating pressure in the pipes, was broken by the engineers, and the engines run without any attempt to regulate the pressure. This fact has not been explained to us. We had thought that, with four pumps, each double-acting, and purporting to eject a volume of water equal to the size of their cylinders into the pipes 160 times a minute, producing a pressure of 95 pounds to the inch, the indicator might be useful; but, from the fact that it was not used, we conclude that it is not necessary when the pipes are under high pressure for fire-supply,—the pulsations then following in two quick succession to allow any material or noticeable variation in pressure wherever the pumps and hydrants are supplied with air-chambers.

It was said that the Saginaw engine burned but two cords of green slabs per day. We found from two and a half to three cords of dry pine slabs and edgings, mixed, burned under the boilers, per day, to supply but fifty consumers, all told—the water being unfit, as the Chief told us, for domestic purposes. During the display of an hour and a quarter, a cord of pine and half a cord of dry, body maple wood were consumed. If we estimate the fuel consumed at $5 per day, it would cost $36.50 per year for each consumer—not counting any other expenses for maintaining the works. Counting the other expenses, it would cost nearly $100 per year for each consumer. We are advised, through Mr. Barney, of the Board of Trustees, that two cords of dry slabs are equal to one and three-quarters tons of bituminous coal.

TEST OF THE WORTHINGTON ENGINE.

Learning that a small Worthington pump for fire purposes was in use in Michigan City, Ind., Mr. Hardy spent a day there investigating its efficiency. He found a pump, which cost $900, of the following dimensions, including iron bed or box:

Length, including steam and water cylinders and pistons	5 feet 6 inches
Width	2 feet 2 inches
Height	1 foot 9 inches

It was in use in Messrs. Haskell & Barker's Car-Works, and it was operated by steam taken from an engine used daily in the propulsion of their ordinary machinery. Within three minutes from the time the men took the hose from its place in the engine-room, they had attached it to three different hydrants, and were throwing three, steady, uniform streams of water, more than 100 feet high, through inch nozzles. This they did for thirty-five minutes, and without any previous preparation. The engine went on with its work without any apparent diminution of power, because of the pump attachment. As soon as Mr. Hardy was satisfied of the power of the pump, horizontal streams were thrown, almost unbroken, from the same nozzles, more than 170 feet. The pumps had not been used or put in motion for a week, and had to take water through a suction-pipe forty rods long and distribute it through a half-mile of pipe to thirteen different hydrants before a fire stream could be thrown. This pump appears to be exactly within the catalogue of "the best machinery," as defined by Mr. Donoghue—"the simplest form of machinery which puts power against resistance." It was without gearing of any kind, the steam pistons and water pistons were the same rod, working horizontally—steam pushing at one end and water at the other. Messrs. Haskell & Barker's works cover six acres of ground, including thirteen large buildings, with sheds, lumber, etc., and adjoining them are quite a number of buildings from which fire could be communicated to their works. We are assured, over their own signatures, that the pump exceeds their most sanguine expectations, and that it furnishes as complete fire protection as can be furnished by water.

FURTHER EXAMINATION.

Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Chesbrough carefully examined the Worthington engines at Rahway, N. J., and the other places named, and collected the following facts: The engines are double-acting, or duplex engines, with steam-cylinders so arranged that the utmost power of the steam is economized—a desideratum long sought by inventors, and by Mr. Worthington fully attained. They cost, including foundations and boilers, $29,000, and, under a water-pressure of 35 pounds to the inch and steam at 50 pounds, will furnish 1,500,000 gallons per day, with steady, uniform pressure, abundantly sufficient for fire and domestic supplies. The same engines supply 460,800 gallons of water per day, at fire pressure, if needed, with the use of one-half a ton of anthracite coal in twenty-four hours.

The Worthington engines, at Belmont, Philadelphia, supply 1,000,000 gallons per day, with a direct pressure sufficient to raise that volume of water 217 feet high, cheaper than any known machinery; and the Roxborough engine, in the same city, raises and distributes 1,000,000 gallons, 100 feet high, for less than 10 cents per 1,000,000, and as much higher as fire or domestic service may demand, at a proportionate rate. Both these engines burn only five tons of coal in twenty-four hours.

A Worthington engine, costing $48,000, including boilers and foundation, has been contracted for, which is warranted to distribute 8,000,000 gallons per day, with a pressure sufficient to raise this great volume of water 208 feet high, at the same proportionate expense.

At the Delaware Works, Mr. Worthington, with an engine costing but $35,000, including the boilers and foundations, furnishes 6,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, with a pressure equal to a head of 110 feet high.

At the Schuylkill or Fairmount Water-Works, we learned that the Morris and Cornish engines have been superceded by the Worthington engines.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Mr. Worthington raises 1,000,000 gallons of water per day, with a pressure equal to a head of 160 feet, with an engine which cost but $12,000.

At the Pettaconsett Works, near Providence, Rhode Island, a Worthington duplex engine forces 5,000,000 gallons of water a day 100 feet high, or 2,250,000 gallons 170½ feet high, by the use of three tons and 300 lbs of coal.

A complete list of places where the Worthington pumps are used to furnish cities and villages with bath, domestic, and fire supplies of water, would be too large for embodiment in this report, and yet we cannot learn of their rejection or failure anywhere.

We simply report to you the facts as we find them, leaving you, as a Board, to give to them such weight as they may deserve. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES WADSWORTH,
C. M. HARDY.

SUMMING UP AGAINST THE HOLLY SYSTEM.

Paul Cornell, Esq., the only other member of the Board who has made any personal examination of machinery, has made no report to this Board, and we cannot, therefore, lay his views before you. We also report that we have called to our assistance the Hon. E. S. Chesbrough and Gen. W. S. Smith, both of whom rank high as hydraulic engineers, who, together with Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Hardy, have made personal examination of the Worthington and Holly engines. To the learning and experience of these engineers, our personal observations and opinions can add little. They, with a very large number of the most eminent engineers in the United States, unite in saying that there are a number of hydraulic engines of greater power and efficiency than the so-called "Holly engines," which can be bought for about one-half the cost of the Holly machinery, which have been so long in use and so thoroughly tested that their success has ceased to be problematical; which are so simple in their construction as to be free from accident; whose performance cannot be questioned or denied, and the economy of maintaining and operating which is far superior to any Holly engine in use. These engineers do not commit themselves to any one engine, but advise us of the different varieties, and leave us free to select for ourselves—only saying that the Holly engines are not the best, nor the cheapest, nor the most economical, nor the most satisfactory in their operations, nor the most reliable in maintaining the necessary steady and uniform pressure for fire service. But Mr. Chesbrough, when pressed for an answer to the question, "To which engine, the Holly or the Worthington, do you, as an engineer, give your preference?" answered, "I unhesitatingly give my preference to Worthington's." And when asked directly at one of the meetings of our Board if any other engine than Holly's supplied as satisfactory a fire supply, without injury to the pipes, answered, without any hesitation, "Yes, a half a dozen of them."

After nearly a year of inquiry and personal investigation, we are unable to find the record of any satisfactory tests of the durability, economy, or continued efficiency of the Holly engines, or of the amount of water they will distribute—we mean such a record as could and would be indorsed as proof, by scientific and unprejudiced hydraulic engineers; tests based upon time, and trial by skilled, practical, honest, unprejudiced, and disinterested men; such a record as would find a place in any standard treatise on hydraulic engines, adapted to your use, on record past doubt and controversy, as combining all these characteristics in a marked and absolute degree, and these records have attained the dignity of proof, are standard authority, and cannot be ignored.

Our attention has been mainly called to the Worthington engines by scientific reports and scientific men, and to the Holly engine by Mr. Holly, and we have thus been brought to discuss the relative merits of the two. We know that to form an opinion, upon assured grounds, all the engines should have been examined, statistics of their performance collected, and a general average of their most valuable features demonstrated; but so thorough an examination as this could not be required of us, nor expected by any of our people.

We, therefore, in conclusion, and as a general result of our investigation, lay before you the following resolutions adopted by our Board, and recommend their consideration by you:

THE CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

Resolved, That, in the statement of the above facts, and in any views founded upon them, this Board does not intend to commit itself to a particular system of machinery for water-supply, and consider an opinion thereon premature which is not based upon the lowest bid for the simplest and least costly machinery capable of doing the required work in the cheapest manner.

Resolved, That in event the Board of Trustees desire further time to investigate machinery for water-supply, the Board of Water Commissioners recommend the following work be let as speedily as practicable:

1. The construction of a crib.
2. The furnishing and laying of 16-inch pipe from the crib to the shore.
3. The erection of the foundations and building for the machinery.
4. The furnishing and laying of the distributing pipe.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Board of Water Commissioners, by
H. B. BOGUE, Chairman.
Attest: C. M. HARDY, Secretary.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I wish to correct a statement made in your yesterday's issue, under the head of "Springfield Dispatch," in which the expense of the grain inspection and registration departments for the month of July, 1873, is stated to be $9,989.30.

The expense of the department for July, including the pay-roll and all July vouchers, was $5,205.83. One of the vouchers was attorney's fee ($250) for prosecuting suits for old inspection fees due the department, besides two other vouchers for stationery, which will last the department nearly a year. The deficit in cash June 30 was $4,783.47. These two amounts make $9,989.30. The deficit as given arises in consequence of a portion of the trade refusing to pay the inspection fees, and in consequence of my predecessor in office refusing to turn over what cash belonged to the department. July 31, 1873, there were unpaid bills due the department to the amount of $21,758.20. But one-fourth of that amount will have been paid by the 15th inst., as all the July bills, as well as the old unpaid bills, are included in the $21,758.20.

W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Evanston Board of Trustees—Opening of Bids for Building the Crib—Miscellaneous Matters—What the South Evanston Board did.

EVANSTON.

The Village Fathers assembled on Tuesday night in the Council Chamber. There were present Messrs. Willard, Phelps, Gage, Powers, and Blanchard. President Charles G. Gilbert being at the East, H. G. Howers was made Chairman.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported that they had granted the petition praying that the grade of Chicago avenue be lowered from Cook street to Wilburn street.

A petition for two street lamps, one on the southwest corner of Judson and Davis streets, the other opposite Block 14 on the same street, were referred to the appropriate committee.

A petition was read for a sidewalk on the west side of Judson avenue north from Davis street to the alley in the centre of Block 14, and also a crosswalk over said alley and a crossing over Davis street. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Sundry bills for July were audited and ordered paid, in the aggregate $697.82, the chief items being the pay-roll of the Street Commissioner and the police force.

Communications were read from Fox & Howard, Chicago; Charles E. Hequembourg, Engineer of the Holly Water-Works; O. B. Green, Chicago; Edward P. Ellis & Co., Milwaukee, and G. C. Morgan, inclosing bids as per advertisements for the construction of the crib, piling, &c., for the water works. The bids were as follows:

Fox & Howard, Chicago—Furnish all materials and build crib of timber, in accordance with plan A	$ 8,000
Lay pipe from crib to shore, and protect same with necessary piling	1,500
Extra rip-rap if needed	300
Build crib per plan No. 1	7,000
Lay pipe to shore and protect the same for $10.50 per lineal foot. The foregoing, with cast-iron pipe, flexible joints, G. C. Morgan's patent, $13 per lineal foot.	
O. B. Green, Chicago—Furnish materials and build crib	6,743
Lay cast-iron pipe to shore and protect the same for $10.25 per lineal foot	
Wooden pipe, per plan B, $5 per lineal foot.	
Construct crib and piling, and pipes to shore of boiler iron	4,900
Edward P. Ellis & Co., Milwaukee, will lay and furnish 500 feet of 16-inch pipe from crib to shore, with boards, flexible joint, $16 per lineal foot (exclusive of piling and cribbing).	
G. C. Morgan will furnish timber for crib, with necessary piling	1,924
Charles E. Hequembourg, the Engineer of the Holly Water Works, will build crib, lay wrought-iron pipe to shore, and construct the necessary piling, as per plan A	15,000
The same with cast-iron pipe	15,500
Will build crib, lay wrought-iron pipe to shore, and construct the necessary piling, as per plan B	14,000
The same, cast-iron pipe	14,500

On motion, the Board adjourned for one week, and remained as a Committee of the Whole to discuss the bids presented, and listen to Mr. Hequembourg's explanation of his plan and specifications.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The Trustees of this village met on Tuesday night in the Town Hall. Present, J. B. Adams, President; and Messrs. Didier, Morper, Watson, and Warren.

Mr. Warren, Chairman of the Committee on Subdivisions, presented Messrs. Osborne and Skillman's plot for the subdivision of the south 12½ acres of Lot 9, Assessor's Subdivision of S. W. ¼ Sec. 19, 7, 41. Referred to Committee on Subdivision.

The Committee appointed to confer with William Carney, in regard to his bill for police services, reported favorably, and the bill was passed and ordered paid.

Ordinances on swiming, bill posting, obscene literature, riots and crowds, swearing, and vulgar talk, assault and battery, and drunkenness, were presented by Judge Ide, attorney of the Board, and were laid on the table, to be taken up at the next meeting.

Ordinance on fires, street-crossings, and misdemeanors were passed.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

Stars at McVicker's.

Beside a long list of the most brilliant "Stars" already engaged for the coming season, which opens to-night with "West End," Mr. McVicker will offer to his patrons the additional attraction of having had his carpets cleaned by Messrs. Parent & Fuller, No. 253 South Canal street, proprietors of the Wheeler patent carpet-beater.

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Adrian Institute for Young Ladies,
UNIONTOWN, NEW JERSEY.
Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS and Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, Principals.
Uniontown is located in one of the most healthful parts of the State, twenty-two miles from New York City. The building is a new and elegant structure, containing all the modern improvements necessary for the comfort of scholars. A complete course in all the English Branches, as well as French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Music, and Dancing. Accomplished Professors in all Departments. School term commences 24th September and 4th November. The principals are permitted to refer to Mrs. Horace F. Clarke, No. 10 East Twenty-second-st.; Reuben Holmes, Esq., of Holmes & Macy, No. 35 Wall-st.; Rev. Geo. F. Pentiss, D.D., No. 21 East Thirty-fifth-st.; Rev. Andrew Stevenson, D.D., No. 314 West Thirtieth-st., N. Y. For circulars or other information apply personally or by letter to Mrs. E. M. BAEBLER, No. 6 South Washington-square, N. Y., or to Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, 221 West Fifteenth-st., N. Y.

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Racine College includes three Schools:
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ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at No. 58 West Forty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs., New York City, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1873. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Circulars may be obtained on application at the above address.

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FOR SALE.
Valuable mill property and timbered lands on Fish River, Baldwin County, Ala., known as "HUGHES MILL TRACT." About eight thousand acres (8,000) of heavily-timbered land, with water communication to Mobile Bay.
The mill is nearly new, and the whole will be sold low; part cash and mortgage. Apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st., New York, or HENRY ST. PAUL, Attorney, 25 Royal-st., Mobile, Ala.

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AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Commencement of the 17th Season.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 7,
First appearance of Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. STONEALL, Mrs. ALLEN, Messrs. Jordan, Holland, Brown, Seymour, and Stuart, in Boucicault's Comedy,
West End, or The Irish Heiress.
Friday and Saturday Nights—Bulwer's Play of MONEY. Alfred Evelyn, Mr. J. O'Neil. Saturday Matinee, at 2 o'clock—WEST END. Monday, August 11, elaborate production of Lester Wallack's Drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Ticket Office opens Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7:15. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

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GRAND CONCERT
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IRISH-AMERICAN EXPOSITION,
At the WEST SIDE RINK, cor. Ada and Randolph-sts.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, 1873.
Under the direction of Charles Dotzler, with Nevans & Dean's Full Band.
PROGRAMME:
1. March—"Inman Line" ... Polishansky
2. Overture Militaire ...
3. Quadrille—"Wilhelmine" ... Muskat
4. Medley—Irish Airs ... Charles Dotzler
PART II.
1. Overture—"Light Cavalerie" ... Suppe
2. Autograph Waltzes ... Strauss
3. Selections from "Nebucodonosor" ... Verdi
4. Polka—"Sleigh Ride" ... Zikoff

PICNIC.
TEAMSTERS' UNION to Ogden's Grove, next Sunday, August 10, 1873. Leave 43 North Clark-st., at 8:30 o'cl'k. Free Ride. Gentlemen, 25c; Ladies free.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB
PICNIC AND GAMES.
Parties wishing to rent Refreshment Stands for the Picnic to be held at Caledonia Park on Thursday, August 14, apply early at 183 East Madison-st.

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Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
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HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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These are the Waters which have effected, within a year, the marvelous cure of Col. N. P. Iglehart, who had been absolutely given up, by a council of fifteen Physicians.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 20 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters cure highly recommended by the medical faculty in a wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Goodwin, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av.-Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

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GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack in "The New Magdalen." To conclude with "An Object of Interest."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 7, 1873.

An International Patent Rights Congress is now in session at Vienna. One of its purposes is to induce all civilized nations to unite in protecting the right of inventors to the fruits of their inventions the world over.

Capt. Phillips and the other officers of the City of Washington, who recently wrecked that vessel on the coast of Halifax, have been discharged by the Inman Company from their service for their inexcusable neglect to use the lead while rushing on through the fog day after day.

Salvalan Khan has not been successful in his appeal to the British Courts to declare his "concession" from the Shah in 1866 superior to that just got by Reuter. The Lord Chancellor disposed of the matter summarily, saying that he could assume no jurisdiction over an alleged fraud of this kind committed on a foreign Government.

The attendance at the National Educational Association at Elmira proves to be 1,500 instead of 1,000, as reported yesterday. A hopeful sign is the presence among them of a number of teachers and School Superintendents from the South, which needs a thorough and general system of educational Reconstruction not less than political reform.

It is announced from Washington that Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, is anxiously awaiting the back-pay which some of the Congressmen have told their constituents they had covered back into the Treasury. Gen. Spinner has here an opportunity for establishing a reputation as the most patient man in America.

Italy sends us something besides the lazzaroni, who were decoyed in swarms to Castle Garden last winter, and the little slaves of the harp who infest our large cities. The Italian Minister of Finance reports to the Italian Parliament that the commerce between Italy and the United States has greatly increased, as is shown by the large r number of vessels it employs. This growth of trade will be promoted by the abolition, just announced, of all import duties on raw products destined for manufacture in Italy.

Canada does not take kindly to its Credit Mobilier. A great meeting of the citizens of Montreal was held last night to give voice to their indignation at the course of the Government in the Pacific Railway scandal—a kind of demonstration never made in this country against our Pacific Railway swindlers. The meeting resolved that the action of the Government, in thwarting the investigation begun in accordance with immemorial usage by the House of Commons, was subversive of the rights of the people, and they call upon Parliament to reassert their prerogative when they meet again on the 13th inst.

The Cincinnati ratification meeting on Monday evening was sufficiently formidable in point of numbers, and in the character of the persons present, to assure the public that the new-party movement in Ohio means business. The action of the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, shows that that party is not yet ready to retire. There will be three tickets in the field, and Ohio will be the centre of public attention in the political arena this year. Judge Collins, in his speech at the Cincinnati Convention, hit the nail on the head when he said that, wherever you find a Republican with his arm in the public Treasury up to his shoulder, you will find a Democrat with his arm in the same exchequer up to the elbow.

Those who advocate the suffrage for women and their participation in political assemblies will seize with avidity on the argument to be deduced from the scene in the Labor-Reformers' Convention at Worcester yesterday. The delegates fell to debating the merits of Gen. Butler for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and so warm waxed the dispute that they were about to come to blows. There were two women in the Convention, however, and these succeeded, by the pacific arts of the sex, in quieting the contestants, and saving the Convention from the disgrace of a fisticuff. Gov. Washburn is declared by the Reformers to have perpetrated a swindle of the most atrocious character upon Labor-Reformers by some changes he has recently made in the staff of the Labor Bureau, in violation of his pledges.

Sunday laws are not likely to be a dead letter in Madison, Wis., much longer. Acting-Mayor Chapman accepts with enthusiasm the suggestion of the saloon-keepers that they appoint a committee of twenty to aid him in prosecuting all Sunday laws, and stopping the business of steamboats, livery-stables, and stages, as well as that of the saloons. To assist them, in his turn, he will commission them as special police. He adds that the temperance and religious societies will, no doubt, also swell the movement. At the same time, he hints that the effect of this crusade will react upon the liquor-sellers who originated it. The enforcement of those Sunday laws which are not demanded by public interest will procure their repeal, and thus make still more prominent on the statute-books the laws against Sunday liquor-selling, which public opinion will not be likely to abolish.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet yesterday. Mess pork was in moderate demand and steady, at $15.75@15.80 seller the month, and $15.85@15.90 seller September. Lard was dull and nominally unchanged, at 7¾@7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer-rendered. Meats were quiet, but higher, at 7⅛c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, closing at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and steady, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was dull and stronger, closing at $1.19@1.19½ cash; $1.14⅜ seller the month, and $1.07¾ seller September. Corn was less active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 37⅞c cash, and 37⅛c seller September. Oats were more active, and ⅛c higher, closing at 27c cash, and 26c seller September. Rye was quiet, and 2c higher, closing at 60c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, at 85c for new, seller September. Hogs were steady, with sales at $4.20@4.85. The cattle and sheep markets were without material change.

Four inches of platform the Cincinnati *Enquirer* prescribed to be as much of a dose as the collapsed condition of its party warranted the Ohio Democratic Convention in administering at one time, but the Convention has gone a foot beyond that prudent limit. They have issued a long address, which begins with the reassuring statement that the Democracy mean to revive no dead issues, and is opposed to nullification and secession. These live issues having been thus vivaciously treated, centralization is denounced, together with all extension of State functions to interference with private affairs. Liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners, opposition to the exemption from taxation of a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country, the restriction of tariff-legislation to revenue purposes, the redress of farmers' grievances, the reservation of public lands for actual settlers, denunciation of the salary-steal, condemnation of the President's Louisiana policy, are the chief points of the Democratic creed, which closes with the averment that, as the Republican party has possession of the Government in every department, it is responsible for all the mistakes in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Gen. Butler promised to furnish the Charlestown (Mass.) *Chronicle* with a copy of a letter addressed by him to a constituent on the subject of the back-pay bill; but, as the General was able only to furnish seven columns of the unfinished letter, by reason of a press of business, the editor gives a synopsis of that much. We publish elsewhere this abstract of the letter. Gen. Butler argues that the back-pay and salary-grab act is unjust because it does not raise the salaries high enough. He insists that President Grant ought to get $275,000 a year to place him on an equality with Washington. He argues that members of Congress ought to be paid higher salaries than the Judges of the Supreme Court. The rest of the letter contains little that is new, except an assault upon those Washington correspondents of newspapers, who are also clerks to Congressional committees, and who, while recipients of back pay themselves, have not hesitated to denounce the grab on the part of members. We have no doubt that his statements concerning these correspondents are true, but how that can affect the morality of the action by Congress is not very clear. If Butler's exposure shall result in having all these correspondents dismissed from their offices, there will be no cause for regret.

The Water Supply Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, to ascertain which system could, in their opinion, most cheaply and efficiently supply the village with water, have submitted to that body a report, which is published in another column. The Committee confined their attention to the Holly and Worthington systems, examining the workings of the former at Rock Island, Saginaw, and other places, and of the latter at Rahway and other points where it is in use. From their own investigations, and from the unanimous opinion of engineers, they decide against the purchase of Holly engines, which cost twice as much as many others, and are more expensive to run, at the same time being less efficient. Since their examinations have not been thorough enough to justify them in recommending the adoption of any particular system, they simply submit resolutions providing for the immediate erection of a crib in the lake, its connection with the shore by a sixteen-inch main, the laying of the water pipe in the streets, and the erection of a building to contain the machinery, which should be the simplest and least costly that can be procured, and which is capable of doing the work required.

Now that Chicago is more extensively engaged than ever before in the work of improving its thoroughfares, it is an excellent occasion to abandon the system that has been in vogue heretofore for taking care of them. It has been the general practice in this city, after a street has been paved, to allow it to go to ruin at its own rate. There are now wooden pavements on some of our streets,—Wabash avenue, for instance, and particularly that portion north of Twenty-second street,—which are in a condition of complete decay that might have been avoided for some time to come under proper attention. The practice in Paris and many cities of Europe is to keep a man and a cart for a certain street, or section of it, and hold him responsible for its condition. It would be cheaper in the end, and certainly more comfortable all the time, if this practice were adopted in Chicago. Whenever the pavement, whether wooden or gravel, begins to give way in one place, it should be repaired immediately. Once started, complete ruin soon comes where nothing is done to avert it. A street-pavement can be preserved by timely repairing as well as a house, or a piece of furniture, or a pair of boots. This policy is adopted in every economical family, and the same reasons should suggest its adoption with reference to the public streets.

The *Nation* recently stated that it did not believe there was one case in fifty where the watering of railroad stocks was done unlawfully. We commend to it the exhibit made by the New York *Tribune* of the stock accounts of the Reading, the Delaware, the Lackawanna & Western, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, which are chiefly engaged in the anthracite coal business. They were completed in 1864, and were, that year, bringing 10,000,000 of tons to market, while they now carry about 18,000,000. But, though their business is not quite doubled, their capital has been increased 120 per cent. The Delaware & Hudson Canal, the Lehigh Valley, and the Lackawanna & Western Railroads have multiplied their nominal investment by three. The capital stock of the four roads named has been increased from $43,000,000 in 1864 to $90,000,000 in 1872, and the debt from $17,000,000 in 1864 to $43,000,000 in 1872. The increase of business during the same time has been about 80 per cent, which would, perhaps, have warranted an increase of capital of 40 per cent, instead of which the nominal investment, on which 10 per cent dividends are regularly declared, has been increased 120 per cent, or three times what it ought to be. "We suspect," says the *Tribune*, naively, "that the managers of these corporations think it looks better to distribute among the shareholders 10 per cent on twenty millions of nominal capital than 20 per cent on half the amount."

THE USES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The solicitude manifested by the Republican party for the present welfare and future prosperity of the Democratic party is very touching, to say the least. Since the inauguration of the new-party movement at Columbus, the Republicans have paid several visits of condolence to the invalid, and have entreated him still to keep up hope, with the assurance that he would be out in a few days as well as ever. Senator Morton was the first to express himself confidently that the Democratic party will not give up its organization, and repeat "the mistake of last fall." As the only mistake which the Democrats committed last fall was that of being beaten, and as they have been committing that mistake for many years past, it is to be presumed that they may take Senator Morton's view of the case, and allow him to induce them to commit the same mistake once more. Ability to commit mistakes is the only kind of ability left in the concern. The Republican papers, following in the wake of Senator Morton, go further than the mere expression of belief that it will stick to its organization. Some of them are lavish in their advice and encouragement. They exhort the Democracy, by all its past memories and future hopes, to come up to the bull-ring once more. Past defeats are delicately alluded to as only temporary checks, and the disgrace of abandoning the field while a drop of blood flows, etc., etc., is painted in vivid colors.

Although the Democratic party has no further use for itself, and is incompetent for any political purposes of its own, the Republican party has uses for it, and here lies the secret of its tender and touching solicitude for its welfare. These uses are two in number. As long as the Republican party can keep its battered and groggy opponent on his feet—so battered that he cannot strike a blow or ward one off—so long can the Republican party knock him down and win the fight. The life of the Republican party is contingent upon the feeble remnant of life in the Democratic party. The moment the latter breathes its last, the former will expire also, or very soon after. The Siamese twins are not more vitally connected. Hence the otherwise curious interest which the pretended enemy of Democracy manifests for its health. The second use is for purposes of plunder. As long as the Republican party can involve the Democratic in its corruptions, it seals the mouth of the latter. Rotten with corruption itself, and fresh from the debaucheries of Tammany, the Democracy has proved itself a pliant tool, and debased enough to pick up even the crumbs which have fallen from the Republican table. When Oakes Ames commenced to place Credit Mobilier where it would do the most good, he was shrewd enough to begin with the Democrats, and there is nothing on the record to show that they were dissatisfied with the preference, although it was a mere pittance that was thrown to them. When the salary-grabbers commenced operations, the Democrats went in with an avidity all the sharper for their long abstinence from the flesh-pots. And so it has been all through the history of the last four years. The Fort Snelling swindle is the latest one on record, but it is not essentially different from the rest in the character of a "fair divide."

The eagerness of the Republican politicians to use the Democrats for purposes of political success and to cover up corruption, and the earnestness with which they are striving to prevent them from disbanding and to induce them to make straight-out party nominations, show that their pretended opposition to Democracy is but a sham and a delusion. The time is not so long past that our readers cannot remember when the Republican presses rang with vigorous denunciations of Democratic principles. It was but a short time ago that to be a Democrat was, in Republican estimation, the sum total of all villainies. Republican voters were abjured to work early and late, and to rally at the polls, as the triumph of Democracy would involve the ruin of the country. But now comes a new party into the field—a party made up of those who have become tired of the rascalities of both the old parties, and who propose to send both of them to kingdom come. Straightway, the once pretended Democratic enemy is discovered as a Republican ally against the new party. The veil is torn away, and the vaunted Republican opposition is shown to be a sham.

Just so long as the Democratic party retains its organization and goes into the field against the Republicans, it is sure to be defeated. If they were not grounded in folly and rooted in stupidity, it might be possible to convince them. The only argument, however, of any avail will be the constant repetition of the knock-down argument. The Democracy of Ohio, undeterred by the defeats of the past, have again staggered into the ring to receive their punishment in October; and it will come at that time, as it has come regularly in times past. However disastrous that defeat may be, it will occasion no regret from any respectable source.

It is not surprising that the Kellogg Government of Louisiana should develop frauds as rapidly as they can be chronicled. A few days ago, Kellogg authorized a speculation in State funds for the purpose of buying up Treasury warrants as cheaply as competition and the poverty of the people would admit. A few days prior to that, there was information of a huge gas monopoly, which Kellogg was controlling by virtue of the authority in Louisiana which enables the Governor to keep a bill in his pocket as long as it suits his convenience, and sign it when it suits his interest. Now there is information of a huge steal under Kellogg's sanction, by which 2,500 acres of land have been sold at 25 cents an acre as swamp-lands, which really include some of the most valuable suburban property in the neighborhood of New Orleans. This property is said to be worth several millions of dollars, and was sold by legislative enactment for $700 or $800. A Government like Kellogg's, which rests upon the support of United States troops, and has no conception of responsibility beyond that of keeping itself in power in the same way which it attained power, cannot help but be corrupt. The temptation would be a great one for men inclined to be honest; the opportunity is ample for those who are troubled with no good intentions. In the meantime, there seems to be nothing for the people of Louisiana to do but to submit to systematic and voracious plundering.

THE RAILROAD LAW AND INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

A dispatch from Springfield says that the Railroad Commissioners disclaim the abridgment of inter-State commerce, or any attempt to abridge it, in their opinions on the operation of the new Railroad law. What the Commissioners decided, in their official construction of the law, was this: "The charges from a point west of the State to a point within the State must not be the same as or less than the charges from the west line of the State over the same road to the same point of destination; so the charges from a point within the State to a point east of the State must not be the same as or less than the charges from the same point of departure over the same road to the east line of the State; so, also, the charges from a point west of the State to a point east of the State must not be the same as or less than the charges over the same road from the west line to the east line of the State." These are the precise words of the Commissioners. If they mean anything, they mean that the charges on freight from outside the State to the inside, or from inside the State to the outside, or from one State to another, must be greater (since they cannot be the same nor less) than freight carried for the same distances within the State. If the Commissioners mean to say that this is not an attempt to regulate commerce among the States, then it is in order for them to rise and explain what inter-State commerce is.

The late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company throws additional light on the limitation of State power with reference to inter-State commerce. The State of Pennsylvania passed a statute requiring the railroads to make returns of freight, and pay taxes on freight "carried over, through, and upon that portion of the their lines within this State, as if the whole of their respective lines were within this State." The same statute authorized the railroads to add the tax imposed under it to the tolls for carrying the freight. The Supreme Court declared this statute unconstitutional. The main question involved was whether this tax was levied upon the corporation or upon the freight carried between the States. It was held that it was a tax upon freight so carried, because it was added to the tolls charged for their transportation. The railroads could do this even if there were no express authorization for it in the statute. The burden of the tax, therefore, falls upon the freight transported, or the shipper or consignee living outside the State, and it becomes a restriction upon inter-State commerce imposed by one of the States. The Court decided transportation of freight to be a constituent of commerce. Any tax on inter-State transportation of freight is, therefore, a regulation of commerce among the States, the power to do which is vested exclusively in Congress. The Court compared the the restriction to the establishment of Custom-Houses on the border of all the States to demand a duty for allowing merchandise to enter or leave the State on a railroad or canal lying within the State boundaries. The fact that the tax was intended to raise money for the support of the State Government was decided to have nothing to do with the question, since the effect was to lay an embargo on inter-State trade. The right was fully conceded to every State to tax its own internal commerce, the franchises, property, and business of its own corporations, but it must be done in such a manner that inter-State intercourse, trade, or commerce shall not be embarrassed or restricted.

The application of this decision to the Railroad Commissioners' construction of the new Railroad law in this State is obvious. If a State may not restrict or embarrass in the slightest degree the commerce among the States even for the purpose of raising money for the support of its own Government, then, *a fortiori*, it may not embarrass or restrict inter-State commerce when it has nothing to gain in the way of State resources. In the Reading Railroad case, the Court made the two points that there was no constitutional limit to the amount of tax which each State might levy for its own purposes, and that every State would have the right to demand taxes on freight passing through it, if such a right were conceded to Pennsylvania. The exercise of such power on the part of all the States would soon disable the Western States from sending their products to market. This was probably one of the contingencies against which the constitutional provision for the regulation of inter-State commerce was intended to protect the people. But if this practical prohibition of inter-State commerce could be brought about through taxation, it could be more speedily and effectually secured through an arbitrary determination on the part of the several States to make the railroads charge more for freight coming from other States, or going to other States, than for the same distance within the State. The adoption of such a law in Indiana and Ohio would fence out Illinois from the market, as Illinois, through its Commissioners, has endeavored to fence out Iowa and Minnesota. Fortunately, the Constitution of the United States will not allow the States to cut each other's throats in this way.

The fact is that the Railroad Commissioners made a mistake in their interpretation of this part of the law. They will do well to formally withdraw the opinion they first gave, and thus deprive the railroads of all excuse for applying the *pro rata* feature to through freights. The railroads may carry freight for nothing from Iowa to New York, or from Winona to Chicago, or from Dixon to Buffalo, so far as the Illinois law or the Illinois Railroad Commissioners are concerned. Neither this State, nor any of its authorities, have the right to regulate or restrict the transportation of freight, which is a constituent of commerce, where the interests of any other State are involved.

Among the recent deaths of prominent men in Europe are those of Victor Euphemion Philarete Chasles and Sir David Solomons. The former was an eminent French author, who, at the early age of 15, was thrown into prison upon the charge of conspiring against the State. He was liberated upon the intercession of Chateaubriand and went to England, where he superintended the publication of Valpy's editions of Greek and Latin classics. In his 29th year he took the prize offered by the French Academy for the best essay on the history of the sixteenth century. In 1837, he was made Keeper of the Mazarin Library; in 1840, was made Doctor of Letters; and in 1841, was appointed Professor in the College of France. At the time of his death he was on the editorial staff of the *Journal des Debats*. Sir David Solomons, who died in London on the 18th ult., was the first Israelite ever elected to the English Parliament, as well as the first Sheriff and Justice of the Peace of the Hebrew race admitted to those offices in England. He has also been Lord Mayor of London, Sheriff of the city, and was elected Alderman three times. In 1869 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. Among other writings, he was the author of works on "Corn Laws," "Banking," and "English and Foreign Railways."

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The dividing line between Nature and the Supernatural is in some places very obscure. A young gentleman of the name of J. R. Brown, a resident of Red Oak, Ia., aged 21 years, called at THE TRIBUNE office, yesterday, in company with ex-Senator Woodard, of this city, and a gentleman from Whiteside County. Mr. Brown was introduced as one possessing remarkable psychological powers, of which the assembled editors were invited to make a test. We were informed that, if any person would go to another part of the building and deposit any article whatsoever in a secret place, Mr. Brown, being blindfolded, would take the person by the hand and lead him directly to the place, the only condition being that the person depositing the article should keep his mind intently fixed upon it. One of the gentlemen of THE TRIBUNE thereupon went into an adjoining room, closed the door, and placed a coin inside a volume of the Poland Credit Mobilier report, and covered this volume with several other books. Returning, Mr. Brown, having a handkerchief tightly bound over his eyes, took this gentleman by the left hand, held the hand for a moment against his own (Mr. B.'s) head, and then walked against the door of the adjoining room. The door being opened, he marched against one of the glass doors of a bookcase having a dozen or more similar openings. This door being opened, he placed the hand of the gentleman, who had secreted the coin, on the Poland Credit Mobilier report, and said, "There it is." He did not claim to know *what* the thing was, but he knew where the place was.

Several experiments similar to the foregoing were tried, with the invariable result that Mr. Brown, by placing the hand of the experimenter on his own forehead, was enabled to walk directly to the place where the object had been placed. It was also ascertained that if a person should merely fix his thoughts on any object in the building, Mr. Brown would go directly to it, having first placed the person's hand on his own head. The only explanation Mr. B. can give of his own powers is, that, when the hand is placed on his head, he sees a light leading to the object of which that person is thinking. He does not pretend to read anybody's thoughts in any other way than this.

It is fortunate that Mr. Brown was born in the nineteenth century instead of the seventeenth, else he would have been burned for a witch. As it is probable that he will give some public exhibitions of his powers, we turn him over to the "scientists." That there is no humbug in his case, we are fully persuaded. The experiments to which he submitted in the office of THE TRIBUNE, in the presence of half a dozen extremely skeptical experimenters, seem to prove the existence of a physico-psychologic force, to which the name of "animal magnetism" is most commonly applied. The existence of such a force has long been suspected, but the conditions of its operation are so rare, and the means of verifying the testimony concerning it are so unsystematized, that it has no scientific basis or recognition whatever. As a starting point for some well-authenticated information upon the subject, we suggest that the medical profession of Chicago appoint a committee, whose testimony would be universally accepted, to hold a "seance" with Mr. Brown, and report the facts.

BRIGHAM'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The papers of the country have generally treated the divorce suit of the seventeenth wife of Brigham Young as a notable joke. But there is another side to it, which should cause it to be treated with becoming gravity. By the usages of civilized society and by the laws of the land, there is no ground for a divorce suit at all. Every marriage of Brigham Young and his followers, after the first, is a legal sham, having no binding force whatever, and is void and worthless. All pretended wives after the first are simply concubines. Neither they nor their children can, without a will, legally share in the property of their nominal husbands. We should not be surprised if it should turn out that this suit was instituted by the procuring or the connivance of Brigham himself, in order to get the Courts, by affirming the rights of the woman to a divorce as a legally-married wife, to virtually recognize the whole system of polygamy. The Court should dismiss the cause forthwith for want of a just basis for litigation, and allow a remedy to the woman in an action for wages as a house-servant. The influence of such a decision upon Brigham's "numerous family," and those of his friends, would be productive of salutary results. These "plural wives" have been led to believe that they and their children have a lawful claim to an equitable share in their husband's property. Make them understand how baseless such a claim is, and one of the strongest inducements for women to submit to this iniquitous system will be removed. Few women are entirely above the allurements of great wealth, and when the promise of a higher seat in Heaven as a reward for being the twentieth wife of Brigham or some one of his humbug apostles is added, an ignorant woman at Salt Lake has severe temptations to accept the situation rather than to become the lawful wife of some honest toiler for his daily bread. By throwing this case out of court, most of the unhealthy glamour that surrounds polygamy would be exposed, and the common sense of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of women would return to them.

It is a wonder that this property question, in regard to the estates of persons dying without a will, has not come before the United States Courts for adjustment. Perhaps the Mormons have all been careful to have their wills made. Without a will, there cannot be a particle of doubt that the Courts would give all the property to the children of the first wife. As a great majority of the leading Mormons are more than 50 years old, most of the large estates in Utah must change hands within the next fifteen or twenty years. Brigham's is by far the largest, and as he is now 72, he must pass away before many years. It would be hard on his harem should he happen to die intestate; but it would be well for his deluded followers if the Courts should give his vast property to the children of the first Mrs. Young, as they would be compelled to do. That would be a severe blow to polygamy.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Graphic* draws a frightful picture of the ravages of leprosy among the Chinese residents of that city. There are over 200 of these pitiable creatures known to be in the city, and probably many more, as the Chinese are sly, and know better than to expose a fact which would drive them out of the country. The result is that they isolate their lepers as much as possible, and pay their physicians to testify that the dead man died from some other cause. The argument that the disease is not contagious because it does not spread among the white people is proved to be fallacious in San Francisco as it has been proved in every other place. Two or three white people have already died of leprosy in the city hospitals, among them Judge Asher Bates, a man who held the highest place in the esteem of his citizens. Here is a question connected with Chinese immigration of a serious nature, which must sooner or later be dealt with.

The Signal Service Bureau proposes to extend its usefulness in Chicago by providing for the display of storm signals at the crib, two miles from shore, for the information of vessels that are out on the lake. In order to effect this it will be necessary to lay a telegraphic cable to connect the crib with the land, and this can best be laid in the new tunnel. The co-operation of the city authorities will probably be requested to-day.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Dubuque *Herald* has a correspondent at DesMoines who says:

> From every part of the State comes the news of Anti-Monopoly County Conventions, held or to be held, and of delegates appointed to represent the counties in the coming State Convention. And as the time approaches the politicians begin to realize the magnitude of the movement, and to wonder what effect it will have upon political affairs in this State. . . . A rumor has been circulated here to the effect that the Democratic State Central Committee would soon issue a call for a State Convention. From what I can learn, all the foundation there is in the rumor is the fact that the Grantites would be delighted if this were done.

—Gov. Carpenter, a subservient tool of the railroad ring in the campaign of two years ago, but now a very ardent wooer of the Grangers, will have no difficulty, we think, in understanding that, hereaway, his honeyfugling will not pay interest on first cost. He comes before the people as a "*politician and partisan*," and for all such the meeting at Franklin declares it has no sort of use whatever.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—"Do not desert the Republican party!" is the machine appeal to the farmers of the West. In other words, stick to Colfax, Bingham, Garfield, Pomeroy, Harlan, Ben Butler, and the host of Congressmen who have grabbed $5,000 from the public treasury, and are now receiving $625 a month for doing nothing. Those are the lights and leaders of the Republican party in the West. Those are the men whom the honest community is asked not to desert.—*Milwaukee News.*

—We have no excuse to offer for Democrats in Congress who voted for Gen. Butler's salary bill and were pecuniarily benefited by its passage; we condemn their action as unequivocally as the Springfield *Republican* can, and hope their constituents will hold them to strict account for their conduct. No Massachusetts Representative has returned his "grab."—*Boston Post.*

—That there will be a bolt, if Gen. B. succeeds in grabbing the nomination, may be set down as a fixed fact. We wish we were half as sure of the General's bolting in case the boot turns out to be upon the other leg; in case the agitated respectabilities make shift to head him off in the State Convention. There are a good many Republican voters scattered around over the hills and valleys of the old Commonwealth who are not supporting that style of "regular nomination" at present as much as they were. They have made up their minds that they won't vote for Benjamin F. Butler this year, "no how you can fix it," *and they won't.*—*Springfield Republican.*

—Although we have been disparagingly spoken of for denouncing those Congressmen who, elected by the Republican party, proved false to their trust in raiding as they did upon the Treasury, we believe that those who sided with us are truer and wiser Republicans than the men who denounced us for exposing official corruption, because the party may be damaged thereby. It would seem that any man with an average share of brains and moral perception might see this, and yet the old notion that men in the party are to be defended at all hazards and their crimes concealed, strangely maintains its hold on people who are sensible enough on other matters. Men who would kick those in their employ into the street, and leave them with characters blasted for life, for stealing ten dollars, will consent to shield from punishment and maintain in office officials who have plundered the Government of thousands of dollars, as these Congressmen have just done. Indeed, they distrust the political soundness of any man in the party who insists on keeping such men out of office.—*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

—It will not be denied by any candid man that the tyranny of party is one of the most alarming outgrowths of our form of government. The convention and the caucus are the abuses of political liberty. If a Republican dare assert his individual judgment in a direction contrary to that pointed out by the caucus, he is at once denominated a "sorehead;" some corrupt motive must be assigned for his conduct. The true party man has no mind of his own; his course is governed by a majority of the caucus. No matter if he dislikes the candidates, he must support them or be disloyal to his party. His personal judgment must be subordinated to the bummers who get control of the caucus; and it is notorious that caucuses are generally controlled by loud-mouthed, gabby fellows,—idle-minded, super-loyal dead-beats. . . . We fondly hope that the time has come when party will have no undue influence upon a man's suffrage.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

—Why, then, should men who think alike be divided in their efforts to reach a common point and to secure the same end? Shall the prejudice of a name or of companionship in arms create a barrier and a division between the forces?—*Peoria Democrat.*

—Ramsey's sham Democratic organ, the St. Paul *Pioneer*, excuses the Fort Snelling swindle on the ground that if the sharks had invested their money in St. Paul or Minneapolis they would have made more than by robbing the Government. We incline to doubt the *Pioneer's* assertion. Steele's investment was only $30,000, and for that amount he has got 6,300 acres of land, worth more than $400,000, besides the rents he has collected and the ferry profits, which together are estimated as high as $300,000. If a more profitable investment of $30,000 was ever made in this neighborhood, we would like to hear of it. The *Pioneer's* excuse may, however, be reasonable, on the ground that "cheating never prospers," and there is now a possibility that Steele will be made to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—In their endeavors to punish the people the railroad managers find that their roads are the losers, and in their attempt to create a feeling in favor of a repeal of the law they have overreached themselves. The more extortion practiced by the roads the more determined will the people become in their purpose to regulate the tariff by law, and to this they will come in time, if the present course is persisted in. There is no reason why the Illinois Central should not carry grain to Chicago for 5 or 6 cents a bushel, except a stubborn will to enforce a high tariff, or not to do any business, forcing the men who years ago invested their money in warehouses on their track to either remain idle or haul the grain they may ship a half-mile from the elevator to the Indianapolis & Bloomington Railway. Yet such is the case, and while the grain shipments on the latter are only limited by the number of cars furnished, the Illinois Central does not get any grain.—*Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.*

—A Canadian paper repeats the following anecdote with great unction: Five years ago a gentleman in the United States (as gentlemen frequently do in that and other countries) got up a railroad speculation, for which it was thought necessary that there should be a Government subvention. The affair was duly submitted to Congress, and an engineer of high character, who was without a cent, was appointed on the part of the Government to report on the scheme. This scientific man visited the country, returned, and was one day sitting in his hotel, with a friend lying on the sofa, when one of the railway promoters entered and addressed the engineer in a low whisper. Speak out, said the engineer. Accordingly, after ascertaining that the other party present was a friend, he said in a loud voice: "Mr. Smith, if you will fix that report to suit us, we will give you $30,000 of the stock." "Mr. Jones," was the reply, "when you want to bribe an honest man—an honest man, mind you—come right down with your spondulics; darn your stock!"

—It must be evident to every thoughtful man that the Democratic party will not be disbanded, nor will it die. It is believed, by 3,000,000 of men to-day, that on this party depends the very existence of free government on this continent, to say nothing of the necessity of its existence to free the nation from the evils all acknowledge to exist. It is not mere party pride and pluck, not mere bull-headed stubbornness that holds the Democratic party together and has held it together amid disaster and defeat, but a deep, honest, and all-pervading conviction that its principles are sound. These principles are held as an inheritance, loved as the truth, and defended with religious fervor. They are a part of the make-up of men, and can no more be given up than any other conviction can be torn out of the character and trampled under foot.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

The late John Stuart Mill is said to have declared that "there *may* be a place in the universe where two and two make five." It might not be wholly unprofitable for those Ohio Democrats who boast so much about the 250,000 Democratic strength of that State, and those other Democrats in and out of Ohio who so fondly contemplate the 3,000,000 Democratic strength of the Union, to organize an exploring expedition for the discovery of that happy land, and make it their future residence. The mathematical difficulties which inviron the task of making a Democratic vote of 250,000 in Ohio out-number a Republican vote of 265,000, and of making a national Democratic vote of 3,000,000 exceed a national Republican vote of 3,000,000 would not exist there, and the thing might be done.—*St. Louis Republican.*

We regard it as certain that the Democratic party will never be restored to the possession of the General Government. So long as it presents itself as the only alternative to the Republican party, the Republicans will carry the important elections—as they ought to do, and so far as we are concerned we will help them do just that thing. Now we do not often assume to speak in a representative capacity, but we are conscious that our sentiments on this subject are those of a vast number of our most intelligent, independent and public-spirited fellow citizens.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Farmers' Picnic at Arnesville—Address by Mr. Smith, of Kewanee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Farmers' Picnic at Arnesville, on the line of Cass and Morgan Counties, to-day, was attended by about 1,000 farmers, and their wives and daughters. After a general social interchange of refreshments, Mr. M. Smith, of Kewanee, took the stand at 1:30 p. m., and for two hours addressed the assemblage, in a plain, straightforward and telling speech. He told the farmers some homely truths, and all went home with some new ideas. The assemblage was very respectful and earnest in their attention to the speaker. A very strong Grange is organized at Arnesville. It should be mentioned that the meeting was opened and closed with vocal music and organ accompaniment, by a choir of young gentlemen and ladies who live in the vicinity of Arnesville.

The August term of the Morgan Circuit Court is now in session, Judge Cyrus Epler presiding. This week is devoted chiefly to criminal cases, but none of importance are on trial.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer...	Thermometer......	Humidity...	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours...	Weather....
6:53 a. m....	30.17	68	69	S. W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m....	30.09	78	50	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m....	30.04	82	42	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m....	30.00	83	43	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m....	30.00	75	60	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m....	29.98	74	63	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 83.
Minimum thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.95	79	Calm.	.01	Clear.
Buffalo.....	29.98	72	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cairo.......	30.07	77	S. W., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne...	30.14	71	S. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Chicago....	29.98	74	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati..	30.08	76	S. E. light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland...	30.01	73	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Denver.....	30.14	71	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit.....	30.01	72	W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Duluth.....	29.90	72	N. W., fresh.	.47	Clear.
Escanaba...	29.90	67	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk.....	29.96	76	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse....	29.96	74	N., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette..	29.92	61	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee .	29.95	76	S. W., fresh.	.04	Fair.
Omaha......	29.88	81	S. W., fresh.	.06	Threat'ning
St. Paul....	29.92	72	N., light.	1.32	Clear.
Toledo......	30.04	73	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Davenport..	29.96	79	S. W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Ft. Gary ...	29.92	59	Calm.	.....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and thence to the Lower Missouri and lower Ohio Valley, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional light rain, with low barometer, rising to-morrow. For the Lower Lakes and thence to Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and local rains. For the Gulf States, lower barometer, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain, followed by clearing and warmer weather Thursday, for the South Atlantic States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, and rising temperature. For the Middle Atlantic States, southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather, followed by rain in the western portion. For New England, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, followed, by occasional rain Thursday night.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 6, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo..............	15 ft.	6 in.	....	9 in.
Cincinnati.........	11 ft.	6 in.	....	....
Davenport.........	3 ft.	6 in.	....	2 in.
Keokuk............	3 ft.	3 in.	....	1 in.
Leavenworth	5 ft.	in.	....	2 in.
Louisville..........	5 ft.	7 in.	2 in.	....
Memphis	12 ft.	10 in.	....	5 in.
Nashville..........	3 ft.	in.	....	4 in.
*New Orleans......	9 ft.	7 in.	....	3 in.
Omaha.............	3 ft.	4 in.	....	2 in.
Pittsburgh.........	5 ft.	11 in.	2 in.	....
Shreveport	12 ft.	in.	....	1 in.
St. Louis..........	13 ft.	6 in.	....	6 in.
St. Paul...........	5 ft.	2 in.	....	....
Vicksburg.........	20 ft.	6 in.	....	6 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Four Men Killed and Others Dangerously Wounded by the Falling of a Bridge.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Aug. 6.—A most terrible accident occurred this morning at the Iron Cliffs furnace, by which several persons were killed and wounded by the breaking of a trestle-work over which some heavily-laden cars containing pig-iron were passing. The men who were killed and wounded were working under the track crushing ore. I learn now that there were four killed, and others so seriously injured that they are not expected to live. Most of those killed were married men, with large families.

A Desperate Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—In Warren County, Ky., last Monday a general fight occurred in which William Shives was shot through the arm. Constable Howard attempted to stop the fight, when he was stabbed twice by William Lark, one of the contestants. Another constable, named Wright, was struck in the forehead with a spade, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died that night. Howard's wounds are not necessarily fatal.

Stealing from Widows and Orphans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—Jennings King, Grand Chief Patriarch of Minnesota, was expelled from membership in the order of Odd Fellows last evening for embezzlement of the Widows' and Orphans' fund, amounting to $800.

Aid for the Oregon Fire Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—A basket of cut flowers sold at auction several times on 'Change to-day for the benefit of the Portland, Oregon, sufferers. A subscription is also in circulation for their benefit, which is being numerously signed.

rty present was a friend, he said in a
: "Mr. Smith, if you will fix that re-
t us, we will give you $30,000 of the
'Mr. Jones," was the reply, "when
to bribe an honest man—an hones
d you—come right down with your
; darn your stock!"
st be evident to every thoughtful man
Democratic party will not be disband-
ill it die. It is believed, by 3,000,000 of
y, that on this party depends the very
of free government on this continent,
thing of the necessity of its existence
is nation from the evils all acknowledge
It is not mere party pride and pluck,
bull-headed stubbornness that holds
ocratic party together and has held it
amid disaster and defeat, but a deep,
and all-pervading conviction that its
s are sound. These principles are held
heritance, loved as the truth, and de-
ith religious fervor. They are a part of
-up of men, and can no more be given
any other conviction can be torn out of
cter and trampled under foot.—*Grand*
Democrat.

e John Stuart Mill is said to have de-
at "there *may* be a place in the universe
o and two make five." It might not be
unprofitable for those Ohio Democrats
t so much about the 250,000 Democratic
of that State, and those other Demo-
and out of Ohio who so fondly contem-
e 3,000,000 Democratic strength of the
e organize an exploring expedition for
overy of that happy land, and make it
ure residence. The mathematical diffi-
hich environ the task of making a Dem-
vote of 250,000 in Ohio out-number a
an vote of 265,000, and of making a na-
Democratic vote of 3,000,000 exceed a
Republican vote of 3,000,000 would not
re, and the thing might be done.—*St.*
publican.

ard it as certain that the Democratic
l never be restored to the possession of
ral Government. So long as it presents
the only alternative to the Republican
e Republicans will carry the important
—as they ought to do, and so far as we
cerned we will help them do just that
Now we do not often assume to speak in
entative capacity, but we are conscious
sentiments on this subject are those of
umber of our most intelligent, independ-
public-spirited fellow citizens.—*Cincin-*
mercial.

HE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

rs' Picnic at Arnesville—Address y Mr. Smith, of Kewanee.

ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Farmers'
t Arnesville, on the line of Cass and
Counties, to-day, was attended by about
rmers, and their wives and daughters.
general social interchange of refresh-
Mr. M. Smith, of Kewanee, took the
1:30 p. m., and for two hours addressed
semblage, in a plain, straightforward
ling speech. He told the farmers some
truths, and all went home with some
as. The assemblage was very respectful
nest in their attention to the speaker. A
rong Grange is organized at Arnesville.
ld be mentioned that the meeting was
and closed with vocal music and organ
animent, by a choir of young gentlemen
ies who live in the vicinity of Arnes-

ugust term of the Morgan Circuit Court
n session, Judge Cyrus Epler presiding.
ek is devoted chiefly to criminal cases,
e of importance are on trial.

WEATHER AND WATER.

Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.
CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1873.

Time of ob-servation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
	30.17	68	69	S. W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
	30.09	78	50	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
	30.04	82	42	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
	30.00	83	43	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
	30.00	75	60	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
	29.96	74	63	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.

am thermometer, 83.
m thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 6—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
	29.98	79	Calm.	.01	Clear.
	29.98	72	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
	30.07	77	S. W., light.		Cloudy.
	30.14	71	S. E., gentle.		Fair.
	29.98	74	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
	30.06	76	S. E. light.		Clear.
	30.01	73	S., fresh.		Clear.
	30.14	73	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
	29.91	72	W. fresh.		Fair.
	29.90	72	N. W., fresh.	.47	Clear.
	29.90	67	N. W., gentle.		Clear.
	29.96	76	S., fresh.		Clear.
	29.96	74	N., light.		Cloudy.
	29.92	61	Calm.		Clear.
	29.96	76	S. W., fresh.	.04	Fair.
	29.88	81	S. W., fresh.	.05	Threat'ning
	29.92	72	N., light.	1.32	Clear.
	30.04	73	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
	29.96	79	S. W., gentle.		Fair.
	29.92	59	Calm.		Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

GTON, Aug. 6.—For the Northwest and
ake region, and thence to the Lower Mis-
lower Ohio Valley, southwesterly to
terly winds, cloudy weather and oc-
light rain, with low barometer, rising
w. For the Lower Lakes and thence to
Kentucky and West Virginia, falling ba-
southwesterly winds, increasing cloudi-
l local rains. For the Gulf States, lower
r, southeasterly to southwesterly winds,
oudy weather and occasional light rain,
by clearing and warmer weather.
, for the South Atlantic States,
erly to southwesterly winds, falling
r, partly cloudy weather, occasional
rising temperature. For the Middle
tates, southerly winds, falling barome-
her and partly cloudy weather, followed
the western portion. For New Eng-
ling barometer, southeasterly winds
nperature, followed by occasional rain
night.

STAGE OF WATER.

report of the stage of water, with
n the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 6,

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Fall.
	15 ft. 6 in.	.....	9 in.
	11 ft. 6 in.	.....	
	3 ft. 6 in.	.....	2 in.
	3 ft. 3 in.	.....	1 in.
	5 ft. in.	.....	2 in.
	5 ft. 7 in.	2 in.	
	12 ft. 10 in.	.....	5 in.
	3 ft. in.	.....	4 in.
	9 ft. 7 in.	.....	3 in.
	3 ft. 4 in.	.....	2 in.
	5 ft. 11 in.	2 in.	
	12 ft. in.	.....	1 in.
	13 ft. 6 in.	.....	6 in.
	5 ft. 2 in.	.....	
	20 ft. 6 in.	.....	6 in.

gh water of 1871.
W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

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THE NEW WATER TUNNEL.

Synopsis of Work Done During the Month of July.

A Shaft Located Yesterday on Wells Street, Between Randolph and Lake.

Proposition to Establish a Storm-Signal Station at the New Crib.

The public are watching with interest all that concerns the new enterprise which is to furnish drinking water for the southwestern portion of this great city, and every new item connected with it is doubtless received with pleasure. Less than a week ago THE TRIBUNE narrated the circumstances attending the laying of the first corner stone of the new city crib, and in connection therewith gave a detailed account of the accident which occurred in the new shaft which is to meet the second tunnel, and the measures which were made necessary to repair the damage done. Since that time an expert diver has been employed by the city, at immense risk, to examine the leak, and his investigations having shown the exact nature of the injury, it was repaired in a short time. The shaft is now free from water, and the engineer is ready to commence drifting 60 feet southward. At this point the junction will be made.

The contractors of the new tunnel, Messrs. Steele, McMahon & Steele, are

MAKING GOOD TIME,

as the following synopsis of the work done during the month of July will show. The brick shaft at the crib has been constructed to a depth of 88 feet, at a cost of $4,600; 85½ lineal feet of brick have been laid in the tunnel, making a total of 3,310 lineal feet up to July 31; 40 cubic yards of granite masonry have been laid at the crib, at a cost of $3,240; 200 feet of concrete at $1,400, and 600 yards of the old crib have been taken down, at $1,200, making a total at the crib of $5,840.

Mr. Bryson's (the engineer) report shows 455,620 bricks have been laid in the tunnel, in 360 barrels of cement and the same of sand; 330 feet each of air and water pipe have been laid, and 720 feet of iron rail, with 5,400 feet of lumber. There have been consumed 25 tons of coal and 60 gallons of oil. The number of men employed altogether to do this work was 44, not including two mules.

A large amount of

FIRE-DAMP

escaped from a sand deposit at 2,826 feet east of the shaft, preventing the prosecution of the work for four successive days. From 2,842 to 2,873 feet the whole excavation was in sand and gravel, very dry, necessitating sections of 8 feet only at a time. The average amount previously and since was 16 feet at a time.

Work has been prosecuted upon

THE FIRST SHAFT

on Illinois street, with great vigor, and Mr. Bryson expressed himself greatly pleased with the contractors, Messrs. Cox Bros. The shaft is now twenty-four feet deep, and is in wet clay at present. The workmen average seven feet a day, including timbering. The shaft is under the supervision of Mr. McHugh. In about ten days, if everything goes well, the shaft will be completed, and the tunnel will be drifted in both directions, northeast and southwest.

A reporter accompanied Mr. Bryson and Mr. Thomas Osborne on their travels yesterday morning, their duty being to locate

THE NEXT SHAFT.

The line of direction required a shaft on Wells street, between Lake and Randolph streets, or on Randolph, between Wells and Franklin. After considerable deliberation a spot was selected on Wells street, between Randolph and Lake streets, almost at the alley, and on the east side of the street.

The system of

WEATHER SIGNALS,

established by the Federal Government two years ago last November, has thus far proved an almost unqualified success. Beginning with an average of over 60 per cent of accuracy in its storm warnings, it has now reached an average of fully 80 per cent. That is, four out of every five of the storm warnings are verified by the arrival of a storm within five or six hours of the time of the warning. It is well known that the Bureau has extended the list of stations greatly since the commencement, the number being now really double that represented by the average daily reports received. The Bureau now proposes to make an important extension of its system of storm-warnings in the neighborhood of Chicago, if the co-operation of the city authorities can be obtained. It is proposed to extend the signals not only in this city, but also about two miles from shore, for the benefit of Captains of vessels on the lake. In order to do this it would be necessary to lay a cable from the shore to the crib, by which orders could be convey to the keeper of that important island to hoist storm-signals to be seen from a great distance. There is no doubt that it would be much better in every way to lay that cable inside the new tunnel than to expose it to the dangers incident to a position upon the bed of the lake, where it would be liable to disturbance from passing vessels. It is understood that the Board of Public Works will be waited on to-day for the purpose of ascertaining how much they are willing to recommend the city should do in the matter. The Bureau does not think it its duty to recommend to the Government the assumption of the cost of laying the cable between the shore and the crib, but would probably be willing to undertake the expense of transmitting signals if the cable was laid by others. There can scarcely be any question of the advisability of the undertaking. The advantage to our marine would be almost incalculable. It is well known that the greatest danger to our lake marine lies in the effort to make the port of Chicago on a lee shore. In other words, it is much safer to go out than to go in. Inasmuch as it is often comparatively tranquil a few miles away from shore when the entrance to the harbor is stormy, the mariner would receive his first intimation of danger at the crib. We may add that, if the city should not feel disposed to assume the expense, then it would amply repay the outlay of a large amount of money on the part of our marine insurance companies and the owners of lake craft who would be most benefited by the consummation of the scheme.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. N. Macomb, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

Capt. H. H. Andrews, U. S. A., is at the Commercial.

The Hon. J. L. Harney, of St. Louis, is at teh Gardner.

Gen. F. L. Stillwell, of Indianapolis, is at the Sherman.

Dr. M. C. Bragdon, of Evanston, has returned from Europe.

F. R. Griswold, of Connecticut, is at the Pacific.

J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, Ont., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. P. Bulkley is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. M. B. Jones, of Virden, Ill., is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. E. A. Warfield, of Boston, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Dr. Theodore Canisius, of Aurora, was at the Pacific yesterday.

The Rev. Henry Belden, of New York, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. D. L. Crittendon, of Rochester, N. Y., was at the Sherman yesterday.

W. H. Hough and W. H. Pease, of Barnum's World's Fair, are at the Commercial.

Carl Schulz, of Vienna, is in the city, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. A. King, of Erie, left the West Side Briggs House last evening for the North.

George A. Ives, Cashier of the Union National Bank, has returned from an extended visit to the East.

John C. Jacobs, Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Illinois Central Railway, is at the Commercial Hotel.

J. S. Cook, General Freight Agent of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railway, is at the Pacific.

W. T. Thialson, of Portland, Oregon, formerly Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. Dr. McMullen, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, and the Rev. Father Riordan, pastor of St. James' Church, have gone to Mackinac for a brief rest from their spiritual labors.

General Superintendent Harris, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will deliver an address at the McDonough County Fair, to be held at Macomb in the early part of September.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison considers that injustice was done him in the article on local politics in yesterday's TRIBUNE. No reflection whatever was intended upon his excellent character, whether as a public or a private citizen.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: D. Weatherly and wife, Toronto; P. W. Robinson and wife, West Point; D. S. Simmon, Detroit; Ed. Moll, New York; W. Leung, Milwaukee; L. Farlin, Jamestown, N. Y.

The following were at the Grand Pacific yesterday: A. J. Caton, Ottawa; H. B. Loomis, Buffalo; H. Bradford, New York; W. A. Fox, Buffalo; J. C. Harper, Fond Du Lac; G. D. Hayward, Elyria, Ohio; J. S. Slayton, Manitowoc.

J. Weatherly and wife, Toronto; Charles W. Robinson and wife, West Point, Neb.; D. S. Simonson, Detroit; Edward Moll, New York; William Young, Milwaukee; L. Farling, Jamestown, N. Y.; W. J. Gilchrist, McGregor, Iowa, are at Anderson's.

John C. Jacobs, James Bosebrough, Amboy; H. C. Cady, New York; J. C. Baker, St. Louis; O. N. Messer, Allentown; J. A. Monteluis and wife, Piper City; C. B. Frank and wife, Peoria; J. France, Albert Lea, Minn., are at the Commercial Hotel.

Benjamin O'Fallon and family, St. Louis; the Hon. L. Olmstead, St. Louis; John Lummez, St. Paul; S. W. Phelps, Covington; M. Schide, New York; J. H. Labold, Cincinnati; George C. Raymond, Oswego, N. Y.; E. H. Leyman, Indiana; J. H. Jones, Cairo; Jas. Hanson, Philadelphia; M. Tobias, Boston; F. Aldridge, C., M. & St. P. Railway; F. C. Field, St. Paul, and W. D. Rollins, New Orleans, were among yesterday's arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: W. Cutler, New York; W. Cochran, Newark; G. Young, Baltimore; S. A. Sabin, St. Paul; D. L. Leahy, New York; M. E. Jenkins, Dresden; W. E. Lincoln, Pittsburgh; J. B. Emery, Memphis; W. H. Green, Providence; W. A. Hunter, Fort Dodge; C. C. Marion, St. Paul; J. Smith, Philadelphia; John Nicholson, Liverpool, England; Dr. H. Page, St. Louis.

Chicagoans were visiting the principal cities of Europe, in July, as follows: Paris—Dr. J. Adams Allen, H. C. Ayer and family, Mrs. U. Balcomb, O. J. and Miss Bliss, C. T. Boal and wife, Prof. James R. and the Misses Boise, John T. Corcoran, D. F. Crily, James Garrity, C. B. Goodyear and family, W. C. D. Grannis, Dr. L. P. Hamline, Mrs. W. H. Holden, Miss J. Jackson, A. B. Mason and wife, Mrs. L. V. and Miss Parsons, L. Rothgerber and family, Martin Ryerson and family, John G. Shortall and family, Mrs. H. M. Singer, Mrs. G. G. Smith, N. B. Stevens, Miss H. M. Swift, N. Thomasson and wife, Mrs. J. M. Walker and family, Mrs. S. A. Whitman, W. M. Zearino. London—F. Chamberlain, J. O. McKay, Mrs. S. F. and Miss Parsons, F. B. Perry, Henry and Mrs. Wood.

Jesse Hoyt pays $21,000, or just one-tenth of the tax of East Saginaw, Mich.

J. M. Bingham, of Chippewa Falls, who was Speaker in the Wisconsin Legislature of 1870, is one of those now named among Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Rev. William H. Fultz, rector of the North Cambridge (Mass.) Episcopal Church, has been dismissed from his charge for most indecent conduct with a young lad.

Capt. H. T. Johns has been elected Secretary of the St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, vice Ossian E. Dodge, and it will now be seen if St. Paul can get on without that Dodge.

It is reported that Thomas D. Colt, a prominent citizen and wealthy paper-maker of Pittsfield, Mass., and a brother of Judge Colt, of the Supreme Bench, has failed for a half million dollars.

Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will deliver an agricultural address at the McDonough County Fair, at Macomb, Ill., the 4th of September.

The Rev. Thomas T. Waterman, D. D., died, Aug. 2, aged 73, at the residence of his daughter, in Stratford, Ct. His pastoral labors in the Congregational Church began, in 1826, at Providence, R. I., and included some years at Galena, Ill., and Winona, Minn.

S. Colfax, C. M., at a missionary meeting held in the Methodist church at Winona, Minn., last Sunday morning, delivered an address, in which he drew a wide contrast between heathen and Christian lands, and advocated the duty of liberal giving.

L. A. Torrens, a well known Bangor musician, it is reported, has instituted a suit against Mr. Barry, of Boston, for $10,000 damages, on account of certain testimony in relation to Mrs. Barry and Mr. Torrens, brought out in the late Barry divorce case.

Senator Sumner was at the Coolidge House on Saturday, where he received quite a number of calls from his friends. He is looking very well, and says that he has not been in so good health as he is now for three or four years. He will be in the city occasionally for several weeks to come.—*Boston Journal.*

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., upon whom Amherst has conferred the degree of LL. D., gained that distinction by his diligent original researches concerning the decrease of descendants of the old New England stock in the New England States, and the laws of health and disease as affected by hereditary influences.

Thomas L. Lamb, who left Norwich, Ct., only eighteen months ago, and has been the confidential clerk of Lord & Taylor, at New York, is found to have stolen $6,000 worth of goods, which he sold to pawnbrokers for one-tenth of their value. He confesses that, to maintain his relations with the fast women into whose hands he had fallen, he had pawned his own shirts.

Cora L. V. Hatch-Scott-Dannals-Tappan, the well known spiritualist and matrimonialist, has furnished another item. According to report, she has now left her latest unhappy husband, Tappan and eloped with one Emmet Densmore from Shamburg, Penn. The pair are said to be en route to Europe. Densmore left a wife, three children, and numerous creditors, and Mrs. Tappan provided the funds (about $2,000) for the new enterprise.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

The lately deceased Robert S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, at Washington, was born near Fredericksburg, Va., 1812, graduated at West Point, and, disliking military life, was appointed a clerk in the State Department, by Secretary John Forsyth, in 1834. He was many years at the head of the second consular division, and, seven years since, succeeded William Hunter as Chief Clerk, by appointment of Secretary Seward.

It is announced that Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, brother of Senator Sherman, who was disgracefully mixed up with Congressional legislation, will resign previous to the meeting of Congress. The resignation will be extorted by the fear of impeachment. If Judge Sherman had not been destitute of the instincts of a gentleman, he would have promptly resigned when he received the merited rebuke of the entire Cleveland Bar. His sense of propriety must be exceedingly obtuse.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE CONCERT.

The first concert of the National Normal Musical Institute, under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, takes place this evening at the University Place Baptist Church, with the following superb programme:

PART I.

The Forty-second Psalm..........Mendelssohn.

PART II.

1. Andante and Scherzo..........Rubinstein.
2. Sweet and low..........Barnby.
Song of the Lark..........Mendelssohn.
3. Quartette and Chorus, "Jubilate"..........Beethoven.
4. "Farewell to the Forest"..........Mendelssohn.
5. Violin solo, "Nel cor piu"..........Paganini.
Mr. William Lewis.
6. Glee, "The Rustic Festival"..........Offenbach.

The concert given on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Hinsdale Baptist Church would seem to have been a remarkable performance, judging from the exhaustive and flattering criticism upon it which has been sent to this office. It was highly successful in point of attendance, at any rate, and therefore the object for which it was gotten up was attained.

The season at McVicker's Theatre will be opened this evening, when Boucicault's sparkling comedy "The West End; or the Irish Heiress," will be given with the latest additions to Mr. McVicker's company in the leading roles. The cast is a very strong one, and the second opening will probably equal the first.

—A little girl was standing in the wheat-field, and was not seen by the driver of the reaper until her body was taken on the platform of the machine with both legs cut off.—*Lafayette County (Wis.) Democrat.*

SQUATTERS DISPERSED.

Demolition of Squatters' Houses—A Man Assists in Destroying His Own House.

Deputy Sheriff Ayres, three assistants, and a posse of workmen demolished four houses yesterday in that part of Hyde Park known as the Dobbins tract, formerly owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. It had been occupied by a company of squatters for some years past. Some of them accepted the proffer of $100 aid offered by the Company, and moved out in the spring. Others refused to go, alleging that their long residence gave them a right to the land; hence the necessity of their forcible ejection. The houses pulled down had been occupied by Thomas O'Brien, Michael Sanders, James Burke, and John Godfrey. Sanders was absent at the time, having been sent to the County Jail on a charge of stealing sand. O'Brien was confined in the village jail on a charge of drunkenness. His place has been long known as a resort for low characters. Burke was home at the time, and voluntarily assisted in the demolition of his own house. He had been warned so often he did not believe until that time that the trouble would come. There is still one house left standing in the squatters' district. It is a large two-story frame house, occupied by James Purcell and Mrs. Winne McCarty. Purcell promises to take it down soon. If he does not, it will have to be forcibly removed also.

SUICIDE.

An Aged German Seeks Death by the Halter.

An aged German, after several years' firm fealty to King Gambrinus, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn in the rear of his residence, No. 774 South Halsted street, at 7 o'clock last evening. His lifeless body was discovered by his wife. For several days past he has been laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, and has twice attempted to take his life. He will be missed only as an object of pity. He was 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and a married daughter.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society will picnic for the fourteenth time in fourteen years at River Forest Grove to-morrow.

Tickets for the picnic to be held for the benefit of the Mulligan monument fund can be procured from Mr. John J. Healey, at the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

During last week 576 persons availed themselves of the privilege afforded them by the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association depot reading-room.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Michael Halley, who died from injuries received at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Christian Union Lyceum courts trouble by resolving to debate this evening the following subject: "That the study of German should be made compulsory in the public schools."

Box 126 sent in an alarm about 4 o'clock yesterday for a fire in a frame house No. 40 Kinzie street. The damage was nominal. The fire was started by sparks from a passing locomotive.

News was received yesterday morning of the sinking of the schooner A. Rust, of this city, near Alpena. It is thought she can be got afloat without much difficulty. Lumber was her cargo.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Gank, who was killed by the falling of an elevator at the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s rooms, No. 111 State street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A little child 2½ years old, named James O'Kain, fell into a tub of boiling water last Monday, and died yesterday from the scalds it received. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The alarm of fire from Box 191, at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a two-story frame building, No. 294 Mohawk street, owned by Frank Snider. Damage to building, $300; insured in the North Missouri for $1,200.

Information reached the city yesterday that the large lumber firm of Earl & Case and Case, Klaus & Co., of Grand Haven, Mich., have suspended payment. No further particulars have as yet been received, but it is asserted that the assets will nearly cover all liabilities.

Mr. Clark, of the Sewerage Department of the Public Works, has prepared a voluminous schedule to guide the Board in the laying of sewers during the current year. This report has yet to be considered by the Board, and will doubtless be subjected to much emendation before it is adopted.

John Nelson, a peddler who can furnish every essence but that of honesty, is alleged to have stolen $75 worth of goods from a man in Lake View named Frederick Lenyback. He was arrested while proceeding breathlessly in the direction of Milwaukee, and was held for trial in bail of $500 yesterday. Justice Tenbruck fixed the bond.

The alarm of fire from box 292 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a closet at No. 452 West Washington street, a three-story brick building, occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Maltiby, and owned by W. W. Smith. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $1,800; fully insured.

A collision occurred on West Randolph street, yesterday afternoon, between street-car No. 47 and a buggy containing a lady and gentleman and a little girl. The occupants were thrown out and an axle of the buggy broken. No one was injured. The driver of the vehicle was severe in his strictures on the street-car driver, but the witnesses of the affair seemed to agree that the latter was not in fault.

The first week at work in the Newsboys' Home produced the following gratifying results: Number of meals paid for, 308; lodgings paid for, 182. Received from the boys, $24.50. Four boys were discharged for bad conduct, and two went to situations. The boys' "savings bank" is quite popular and well patronized, every boy in the Home being a depositor. The "hard-up" applicants for meals and lodgings during the week number 24. None are sent off hungry.

There are now but forty-seven persons confined in the County Jail, being the smallest number of inmates during two years. The average number is not far from 100. That crime in this city has been decreasing for some time is evident to any one who frequents places where criminals are brought to when arrested. How much the Sunday Liquor law and the 11 o'clock ordinance as enforced by Mr. Washburn has to do with it is a matter of dispute, but certain it is that there is a decrease of crime.

The alarm of fire from Box 326 at half-past 8 o'clock last evening was occasioned by the discovery of flames on the roof of a cottage house, No. 451 West Van Buren street, the residence of T. J. Carseno. The fire is supposed to have started from a defective flue. The house and most of its contents were entirely destroyed. A Mrs. Dorsey was the owner of the cottage, which was valued at $1,000. She held no insurance. Mr. Carseno had $1,000 in the Trader's, of Chicago, upon his furniture.

Detective Joe Dixon, the acting Chief of Detectives at the City Hall, yesterday instituted a general raid upon bunko men. Detectives Tyrrell, Simons, Elliott, and Simmons were detailed for the duty. They sallied forth about noon, and by tea-time had caged at the Central Station the following persons: James Bennett, Max Christopher, Thomas Perkins, James Pet, Charles Foster alias Charles Cutter, F. K. Edwards alias Frank Searls, W. T. Porter, and Henry Homans. They were booked as vagrants. Justice Banyon will decide upon the nature of their occupations this morning.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a portion of the brick cornice in the rear of the new express building, on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State streets, gave way, and came down with a crash, falling upon a pile of lumber on which a number of carpenters were at work. One of the carpenters, Mr. Robert Fullerton, was struck by a brick on the arm below the elbow, inflicting a serious and painful flesh-wound. Two other men were also severely bruised about their arms and feet. It was fortunate that none of the men were struck on the head, as in that case they would have been killed outright. The brick fell a distance of over 100 feet, and the lumber on which they fell was splintered into small bits.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Union* is responsible for the following: "At the time of the great Chicago fire, an eminent merchant was Mayor of Bangor. As soon as the extent of the disaster was made known, he announced that the city must contribute at least $10,000 for the sufferers. He carried around a subscription paper, and soon received the promise of that amount. Presently he called upon the subscribers and urged them to pay, saying that there was urgent need of the money, and that he wanted to forward it at once. This appeal was promptly answered, and the money put in his hands. Weeks passed, but no acknowledgment of Bangor's gift was made by the Chicago authorities. At last the Mayor began to be troubled by questions. For a time, by ingenious evasions and fabrications, he prevented serious inquiry; but at last it could no longer be delayed, and the whole truth came out. The Mayor had converted the $10,000 to his own use. Not long ago he died, leaving his affairs in confusion. It is worthy of record that though the subscribers recovered their money from his estate, they did not send it to Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD.

Methodist Camp-Meeting — Sneak-Thieves at Work—State Treasury Statistics—Meeting of the State Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—Quite a large crowd gathered to-day at the opening of the State Camp-Meeting, at Barclay, on the Gilman & Clinton Railroad, fourteen miles from here. The meetings will not be thoroughly organized before Friday. They are conducted by the Perfection Methodists, and will continue for two weeks. Heretofore they have attracted large crowds, and have proven to be very interesting to those engaged in the work.

For some time past this city has been infested by a low set of sneak-thieves, who have this week broken into no less than twenty houses and abstracted edibles, and in scarcely a case did the proceeding rise to the dignity of first-class burglary, a few gold watches being taken. The movement has resulted in the employment of private watchmen, and, if one or two of them should be laid out, it would probably end the thieving for a time.

The receipts of the State Treasury for July were: Revenue fund, $211,781,157; interest fund, $52,390.61; school fund, $134,270.19; Illinois Central Railroad fund, $205,285.72; canal redemption fund, $264,593.34; local bond interest fund, $192,691.42. Total, $1,060,962.85. The disbursements for the same time were: Revenue, $312,502.44; school, $919.01; interest, $319.77; canal redemption, $205,285.72; Illinois Central Railroad, $205,285.72; local interest, $775.05. Total, $725,007.71. This does not include payments of interest in New York, made in July, which amounted to $1,000,000, being the interest on local bonds, save $27,000 interest on the State debt.

The State Board of Equalization will meet in this city next Tuesday. All the assessment returns have not yet been received at the Auditor's office, but they are expected to be in by that time. They do not show, so far as they have been received, that the assessments have all been made at a fair cash value; on the contrary, a number of counties are reported at less than they were under the old rule of one-third cash value. It looks now as though the Board of Equalization would have a difficult job before them to adjust all the differences.

MADISON.

Mayor Chapman Accepts the Aid of the Germans in Enforcing the Sunday Laws—The Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 6.—Acting Mayor Chapman, in response to the resolutions of the German meeting on Monday night, says he is glad they have determined to aid the authorities in the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and willingly accepts the assistance of the proposed committee of twenty in co-operating with the officers in securing a strict compliance with the law. He will commission some of them as special police, and hears that some of the temperance and religious societies will second their endeavors. He thinks all laws on the statute-books should be enforced, and, if they are unjust, rigorous enforcement will show it, and secure their modification or repeal, so that they can no longer be used as a menace by those who wish to be secure in the violation of laws more strongly upheld by public opinion.

The farmers continue to have splendid weather for securing their harvest, and the greater part of the grain is now cut.

DUBUQUE.

Burglars at Work in the City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 6.—The gang of burglars mentioned in the dispatch from here yesterday made some attempts during last night to burglarize houses in the city, and in some cases successfully, but they did not get much plunder. One of them dogged a passenger from the railroad depot to a hotel, arriving at which the passenger piled out his money and handed it to the hotel-keeper for safe-keeping in the presence of the would-be thief, informing the landlord at the same time of the circumstances of his being followed by the fellow from the depot.

THE LIVERY ORDINANCE VETOED.

A reporter yesterday interviewed the Mayor upon the subject of the livery ordinance which has created so much excitement among Ald. Dixon and others. The Mayor has sent in a veto of the ordinance, the City Clerk having received it on Tuesday evening. The reporter inquired if there was any weight in the argument made use of by Ald. Dixon and others, that the Mayor ought to have sent in his veto before the first regular meeting of the Common Council.

The Mayor understood that the argument was wanting in weight. The charter provided that the Clerk should have five days' grace wherein to transmit the ordinance to the Mayor for his approval, and the Mayor an additional five days' grace wherein to send it back to the City Clerk, with or without such approval. This gave the Mayor ten days to act. The ordinance had been sent back within eight days of its passage. The Mayor further added that the provision to which Ald. Dixon and others referred was that it should be submitted to the Council at the first regular meeting after its veto.

From this it would appear that Ald. Dixon and others are in too much haste.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	90
7:30 a. m.	69	1:30 p. m.	92
8 a. m.	73	2 p. m.	93
8:30 a. m.	75	2:30 p. m.	93
9 a. m.	77	3 p. m.	93
9:30 a. m.	79	3:30 p. m.	93
10 a. m.	81	4 p. m.	92
10:30 a. m.	83	4:30 p. m.	91
11 a. m.	84	5 p. m.	88
11:30 a. m.	86	5:30 p. m.	86
12 m.	87	6 p. m.	84
12:30 p. m.	89		

American Educational Association.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The paper of Dr. McCosh, read last evening, was discussed this morning at a general meeting of the Educational Association. The subject was "Upper Schools." In the discussion the following-named delegates made strong speeches: Dr. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Daniel Reed, of Missouri; Dr. McCosh, and W. T. Harris, of Missouri. The sentiment that seemed to prevail was that there was need in this country of a class of schools between the grammar-schools and colleges. There needed to be heartier sympathy between common schools and colleges.

The number of members present amounts to more than 1,500, and a noticeable feature of the Convention is the presence of a large number of teachers from the Southern States. Louisiana is well represented by W. G. Brown, a colored man, and State Superintendent of Schools in that State. Missouri has a large number present, also Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama. This afternoon the several departments are engaged in discussion in the department of higher instruction. A paper, by Edward S. Jaynes, of the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, on the study of the classics is very favorably commented upon. He contends strongly in their favor. Papers on elementary department were carefully considered.

A paper on Western University education, by William G. Eliot, of St. Louis, Mo., excited much discussion on account of his statements in regard to the manner of work in the West.

On Friday the Association will go on an excursion to Walling's Glen.

To Be Hanged.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 6.—The motion for a new trial in the case of the murderer Campbell was overruled last evening by Judge Baker, and the motion this morning for arrest of judgment was also overruled, and Campbell was sentenced to be hung in this city on the 29th of this month, between the hours of 12 noon and 1 in the afternoon. The prisoner had nothing to say why this sentence should not be pronounced. His counsel will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of supersedeas.

CANADA.

Indignation Meeting in Montreal to Consider the Pacific Railway Scandal—Course of the Government Roundly Denounced—Sir John A. Macdonald Denies the Suicide Story—Miscellaneous Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—At a mass meeting last night, five thousand people were present, and the Government was unanimously denounced. The Mayor of the city presided. The principal speakers were Honorables Holton, Huntingdon and Dorion, with Thos. White, editor-in-chief and joint-proprietor of the *Gazette*, the leading Ministerial paper of the city and province, and other citizens. The meeting was perfectly unanimous in feeling. No disturbance occurred. The following are the resolutions carried:

Resolved, That the honor of the country imperatively requires that the grave accusations of corruption made against the members of the Government on the subject of the Pacific Railway should immediately be submitted to a thorough investigation, and that any delay in the prosecution of this inquiry will be beneath the dignity of the Crown and injurious to the interests of the people.

2. That the House of Commons, by appointing during the present session of Parliament a committee chosen from among its members to make this inquiry, has followed the immemorial usage of the House of Commons in England, and that any intervention of the executive officers who are implicated in those accusations, for the purpose of withdrawing from the House the exercise of this undoubted right, must be considered as a dangerous attempt to deprive the people of this country of one of the most precious constitutional guarantees of their freedom.

3. That the delays up to this time have retarded this inquiry; have created throughout the country lamentable uneasiness and anxiety, which can only be calmed by a public and solemn inquest, and that in consequence a petition based on these resolutions be presented to His Excellency, the Governor-General, praying him not to prorogue Parliament until the House of Commons shall have had an opportunity of fully satisfying public opinion subject of these charges; that a petition be also presented to the House of Commons praying it to take into its serious consideration the necessity of proceeding without delay, when it shall meet on the 13th inst., to inquiry into the accusations brought against the Government, and that the Representatives of this city be requested to insist that an immediate Parliamentary inquiry therein should take place.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—The Ministers are beginning to return to the city. Sir John A. Macdonald is expected at the close of the week.

The printers' strike continues. The vacancies are being filled by new men. The strikers have issued a paper called the *Workingmen's Journal.*

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 6.—Supt. Beggan, of the Welland Canal, has been made the recipient of an address from sixty-four masters and vessel-owners.

The express agent here has lost a $2,000 package of money.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—At the village of Orchardville, yesterday, the boiler in a factory burst, and threw a young man 150 feet, killing him, and seriously injuring another.

The *Mail* is silent about the indignation meeting in Montreal, and has not a word of it in its Montreal dispatch.

No Royal Commission has yet been issued, and the feeling prevails that the announcement was merely a Government experiment.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Sir John A. McDonald thus settles the report from Montreal that he had attempted to commit suicide. The dispatch is to an inquiring friend in Boston:

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Aug. 6.—It is an infamous falsehood. I was never better in my life.
(Signed) JOHN A. McDONALD.

Serious Carriage Accident.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Rockton stage, while left unhitched before the Post-Office, this morning, ran off and dashed into a carriage containing Misses Worthington, Brooks, and Davis, besides the driver, upsetting the carriage and breaking it badly, dislocating Miss Brooks' shoulder, seriously injuring Miss Davis, and bruising the other occupants of the carriage, and causing a loud demand for the enforcement of the ordinance against leaving teams unhitched.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The celebrated trotting horse Fearnaught died to-day.

John W. Young, charged with forging money-orders on the Post-Office Department in Chicago and other Western cities, was to-day turned over to Special Detective Elwell, who started with him for Chicago.

Killed by Lightning.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—In Spencer County, Ky., last Sunday, Miss Ellen Stevens, about 17 years of age, was struck by lightning and fatally injured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling steady at former quotations. Customs receipts to-day, $442,000. Gold firmer at 115⅝ to 115⅝, closing at 115⅝. Loans were 1½ and 3 per cent to flat. Clearings, $23,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $204,000.

Governments closed strong.

Stocks opened weak and declined a fraction early in the day, but afterwards improved. Fluctuations generally were slight. Pacific Mail was the feature, advancing from 38⅞ to 39¾. At the close the general market was strong at about the highest prices of the day.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	118⅜
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	115¼
Coupons, '65	119¼	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅜	New 5s	114⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	43¾
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	81¼	North Carolinas, new	15¼
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	92⅞	Wabash	72⅜
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	63½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	39	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	105½	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Erie	59¾	C., C. & C.	84⅜
Erie pfd	72¼	C., B. & Q.	104¼
Harlem	132½	Lake Shore	94⅝
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	31⅝
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	109
Pittsburgh	89⅞	Union Pacific stocks	28⅜
Northwestern	67⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	83⅜	Central Pacific b'nds	100⅜
Rock Island	110⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅝
N. J. Central	103	B. H., & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	52¼		

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6.—5-20s of 1862, 97¾.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Rentes, 57f 17c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6, 11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 11s 6d@11s 10d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LONDON, Aug. 6, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 94⅝; do of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 47.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £53,000. Rate of discount for 3 months' bills in open market, 5-16 per cent below bank rates. Rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities, ½ per cent below the bank rate.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 14,000 bales; American, 9,000; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 3d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d. Short ribs, 40s.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,241. Total for the week, 7,227. Market active and weak at yesterday's prices. Attendance of buyers good. Cattle of superior grade. About 1,450 disposed of. Sales 35 Illinois steers, 1,234 @1,500 lbs, at $5.80@6.40; 14 Illinois oxen, 1,654 lbs, at $6.14; 247 Iowa steers, 1,200 lbs, at $5.85; 116 Ohio steers, 1,104@1,297 lbs, at $5.75@5.80; 231 Kentucky steers, 1,300@1,462 lbs, at $6.00@6.25; 114 Michigan steers, 977@1,333 lbs, at $450@6.00; 19 Indiana steers, 1,070 lbs, at $5.12½; 45 Cherokee steers, 837 lbs, $3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 4,000. Total for the week, 9,800. Market lively and ¼c off on all grades. Sales of 1,098 Michigan sheep, 70@85 lbs, at $4.00@5.00; 92 Illinois sheep, 82 lbs, $4.60; 78 State sheep, 90 lbs, $4.80; 1,810 Canada lambs, 61@71 lbs, $6.50@8.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including expected arrivals, 200. Total for the week, 13,000. Market slow at $4.75 @4.90, buyers and sellers standing 10c per cwt apart. Sales 1,000 Illinois hogs, 200@242 lbs, $4.80@4.90.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The market for staple cotton goods was active at former prices. Standard sheetings are quick at 13c, and there is a good demand for fine and medium browns. Bleached sheeting steady and in good package request. Wessamcon shirting up to 13c. Alabama brown sheetings are advanced. Prints selling freely. Cotton advanced. Flannels brisk in first hands. Blankets more active. Black beavers, fine cassimeres, and felted goods in moderate request. Jobbing trade dull.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—Crude petroleum very quiet at $1.40. Refined quiet; sales for prompt delivery and future cargo lots, Philadelphia and New York delivery, at 16½c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 6—Wool quite active, with large sales of Western fleeces; receipts from the West continue on a liberal scale, and the demand good. Considerable sales have been made of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania at 45@48c for Michigan, 47@50c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including all descriptions. Combing and delaine fleeces continue in demand at 50@57c, washed; 40@42c for unwashed.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—COTTON—In fair demand but weak; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active but lower; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.75 @5.15; common to good extras, $5.80@6.15; good to choice, $6.20@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.20; extra Ohio, $6.05@8.40; St. Louis, $6.40@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.30. Cornmeal steady; Western, $3.15@3.40. Wheat firmer and generally held higher; receipts, 92,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.10@1.15; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.32@1.35; new winter red Western, $1.54; white Western, $1.75. Rye firm, with fair demand; Western in store, 80c. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 116,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 51@55c; kiln dried, 52½c; sail do, 55½@59c; yellow, 57½@58½c.

EGGS—Dull.

HAY—In moderate demand and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady at 35@45c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Active and steady at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; X and XX Ohio, 48@51c; Texans, 30c; tubbed, 53c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and stronger; Rio, 18½@20½c. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7c; refined, 16½@16¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $18.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 8½@8¾c; short clear, for December, 9¾c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8 7-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; supers, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.50@5.50. Wheat drooping; new common and choice red, $1.45@1.58; white, $1.65@1.85. Rye—New held at 75c; old at 80c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 58@59c; mixed Western, 56@58c. Oats—White, 48@50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $17.50@17.75. Lard, 8¼@8¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 97@98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Western superfine, $4.25@5.25; extra, $5.25@7.00; family, $7.25@8.75. Wheat weak and lower; choice amber, $1.65@1.66. Corn—Western mixed firm at 57c. Oats in fair demand and firm; mixed Western, 39@40c; white, 41@42c. Rye scarce and firmer at 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. No sales of round lots.

BUTTER—Active; Western, 23c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 96@98½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active. Wheat neglected. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bu at 44@46c, according to condition. Oats quiet; 36@37c for No. 2 Chicago, according to quantity.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 10½c for wheat; 9½c for corn; 6¾c for oats.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn scarce and firm; mixed, 63c; white mixed, 75; white, 77@80c. Oats—Supply fair and demand moderate at 42c. Bran quiet at 85c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00; choice scarce at $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at 13@14c; dry salt shoulders, 9¼c; bacon scarce, good demand at 9¾@11½@11¾c; hams, 15¼@16c. Lard—tierce dull at 8¾c; keg, scarce at 10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugars in good demand; fully fair, 9¾c; yellow clarified, 10¼c. Molasses—no movement.

WHISKY—Quiet at 95c; Cincinnati, 96c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 1,200 bales; good ordinary, 14¾@15¾@15½c; mdg Orleans, 19c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.25@1.28. Corn firm at 43@45c. Rye quiet at 70@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $16.50. Lard, more inquiry, but prices unchanged; sales of steam at 7¾c, seller Nov. 1 to 20. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 8¼c; sales 8¼c, seller September; clear rib, 9¾c; clear held at 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear sold at 10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; spring extras, $6.50@6.75. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.21¼ cash, $1.17 August, $1.10¼ September. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 37c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 63c. Barley firm; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8¼c; Oswego, 10¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 red, $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.33. Corn steady at 48@49c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 38c.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand, but unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; amber Michigan, $1.38¼ spot and August; $1.38 for September; old, $1.46; No. 1 red, $1.43; old, $1.48; No. 2 red, $1.36 spot; $1.35¼ seller August; $1.38 September; No. 2 old amber Illinois, $1.47. Corn steady; high mixed, 43¼c for spot and August; 45c for September; 46¾c October; low mixed, 44¼c seller September; white, 54c; no grade, 39@39½c; damaged, 32c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, old, 36c No. 2 do, 31c; Michigan, 33¼c.

FREIGHTS—Firm. To Buffalo, 4@4¼c; Oswego, 8¾@9c; Kingston, 8¾c; Ogdensburgh, 9@10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 white, new, $1.57@1.57¼; old, $1.62; amber new, $1.38@1.38¼. Corn steady; yellow, 47c. Oats 35¼ 36c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with a better demand; extra family, $5.50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork higher at $16.50. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 9@9¼c; clear rib 10½@11c; clear, 11c, all packed. Hams firm; plain, 13@13½c; fancy sugar-cured, 14½@15½c; Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9¾@10c, all loose. Lard quiet and steady; choice leaf, 9@9½@10c; prime steam, 8½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, but not quotably changed. Wheat firm; sample lots, prime to choice red, $1.30@1.45; fancy white, $1.80. Corn firmer; No. 2, 37½@38½c, according to location; 39½c for September; 44@45c sacked. Oats firmer; No. 2, 28½@30c cash; 27½@27½c August; 27½c September. Rye dull and lower at 65c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8¼c, spot; clear rib, up country, 9¼c. Bacon firm and higher for small lots; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾@11½c. Lard quiet, and only middling business.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Aug. 6.

Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Bark Tanner, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cubs, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr N. Loutet, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Tailor, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Millen's Pier, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, lumber.
Prop Idaho, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr John A. Dix, Ludington, sundries.
Barge Herschel, Ludington, lumber.
Barge Venus, Ludington, lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Addie, Lake Shore, tan bark.
Stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr W. G. Davis, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Arcturus, Holland, tan bark.
Schr Ora, Molly's Pier, tan bark.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Stella, Holland, tan bark.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Jo, wood.
Schr San Jacinto, St. Jo, no cargo.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, coal.
Schr Wm. Jones, Grand Haven, lumber.
Scow Coaster, Lake Harbor, tanbark.
Schr Lucerne, Erie, coal.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, lumber.

CLEARED..........Aug. 6.

Prop Peerless, Marquette, 4,973 bu oats, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Schr Roanoke, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 530 steel railroad bars.
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr Miami, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr City of Manitowoc, Kingston, 21,461 bu wheat.
Schr Laura Belle, Buffalo, 21,800 bu corn.
Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Schr St. Peter, Buffalo, 22,013 bu corn.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 23,000 bu oats, 374 steel railroad bars.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 10,362 bu corn.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu rye.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 77,000 bu oats, 300 tons railroad iron.
Stmr St. Louis, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 1,450 brls flour, 105 sacks wool.
Prop Onondaga, Cleveland, 51,000 bu oats.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Kingston, 21,300 bu corn.
Schr Rival, Kingston, 14,837 bu corn.
Schr Coasack, Kingston, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Dundee, Port Colbourne, 16,480 bu corn.
Schr San Jacinto, Goderich, 17,198 bu corn.

Lake Freights

were fairly active and steady at 5¼c for corn to Buffalo, and 6c for wheat. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Summer Cloud, Col. Ellsworth, and Miami, prop Chicago, corn at 5¼c. To Port Colborne—Schr Russian and barge Gebhard, corn at 6c. To Kingston—Schr Ada Medora, corn on private terms. To New York, via Erie—Prop Thos A. Scott, corn and wheat, through. To New England, via Ogdensburgh—Props St. Albans and Caldwell, corn, through. Total capacity equal to about 10,000 bu wheat and 230,000 bu corn. The schr E. Harmond, corn at 5¼c; capacity, 19,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—PASSED DOWN—Props Vanderbilt, Lake Erie, Jay Gould, Mohawk; schrs Nichols, R. Doud, Sanborne, Dunford, M. S. Lauson.

PASSED UP—Props California, Brooklyn, Pacific, Sanilac, St. Joseph, Acadia; barks E. Jones, Rice, Unadilla; schrs Ivis, L. S. Hammond, Sweepstakes, Nett Woodward.

WIND—South west.

PASSED UP—Props Colorado, Scotia, Glasgow and barges, Fountain City; schrs Nett Woodward, Marble, James Jay, Card, Sephia, Munch, Richard Wall, Wm. Shupe, Brightie, Wacouma.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Naird; schrs Jennie Graham, J. E. Gilmore, Thos. Mott.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The prop Depue, which has been purchased by the Matthiessen & Hegler Zinc Company, of this city, arrived from Hennepin to-day, light, for delivery. Steamer Katie departed, towing towing the canal-boats Bay State and Olive Branch, with lumber for Peoria. The Ontario, with salt and cedar posts, for Chillicothe, and the Monte Christo, with lumber for Lake Depue; the canal-boat Angola, with lumber for Peru, dropped down; the canal-boat Northwest, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. The Olive Branch and Bay State, both with lumber for Peoria, and the Monte Christo, with lumber for Lake Depue, all passed out of the canal. Eight feet and seven inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, Chicago, Aug. 6.—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—C. W. Zimmerman, Utica, 160 tons sand; Barge No. 2, La Salle, 135 tons coal, 41,785 lbs sheet zinc; Phoenix Lockport, 5,000 bu corn, 1,000 lbs rags; S. Harrington, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; Sligo, do, 55 do.

CLEARED—Prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 36,400 ft lumber, 940 posts, 140 m shingles, 52 brls salt, 6,012 lbs merchandise; Messenger, Wilmington, 41 m lumber, 610 posts, 200 m shingles; Isabella, La Salle, 131 tons coal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Prop Galena, Willow Springs, 65 tons ice; R. S. Goodell, La Salle, 10,000 bu oats, 83 bu wheat; Seneca, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 9,000 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Man of Enterprise

Creates: the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures—the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association.

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

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NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, August 7, at 7 p. m.

Steamer CHINA, will leave Friday August 8, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, August 9, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR BUFFALO

AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.

Passengers desiring to go East by the Lakes will bear in mind that the Steamer, S. D. CALDWELL, will leave Spencer's Dock, north end of Wells-st. Bridge, THURSDAY, August 7, at 7 p. m. Fare to Mackinac and Northport, round trip, $10; Buffalo, $12; New York, $20; Boston, $20; Boston and return, $35. Staterooms and tickets can be secured at the Company's Office, No. 2 North Wells-st.

LEWIS SPIEGEL, Passenger Agent.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of Tebbs & Lauer, doing business under the name of the Phoenix Press and Tool Works, are hereby requested to present them to the undersigned at the Works, 250 and 252 Illinois st., or at Room 25 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. G. E. BUSCHICK, Receiver.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Dr. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS cures Hernia. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Appliances for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, &c., applied and guaranteed by MARSH & BOWLES, 145 Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

Exchange to-day is a shade firmer, and very little if any was sold between banks at less than 25 cents premium per $1,000. The market was fairly supplied at the current rate. Selling to customers, par to 1-10 premium.

Some of the banks report a fair demand for money from customers; but a majority of the heaviest houses still find their banks full of idle funds. They prefer to have them there rather than to take any paper that is not made for strictly business purposes. One banker told us to-day that he would be glad to make very large loans—several hundred thousand—for thirty days as low as 6 per cent. But till the active fall trade and heavy Eastern shipments are made he cannot get the kind of paper he wants. To customers, at most of the banks, 10 per cent is the nominal rate of discount.

The demand for currency from country banks to move the crops continues, and is slightly on the increase. The fact is regarded with favor by our bankers. They are are ready for any increase that is likely to arise.

Street paper is not very abundant, much less so than it was a month or two ago. The outside figures, as heretofore, are 1@2 per cent per month, with commissions. The ordinary range is about 1@1½.

THE BUTTER-TRADE.

Comparatively a new source of wealth to the Northwest, and of exchange to pay Eastern bills, is the trade in butter. Till within the last few years the quality of a large majority of the article that reached the city from the surrounding country was abominable,—unfit for marketing here or elsewhere. Many of our older citizens used to import their butter from sections of New York, or some other Eastern State from which they came, in order to get an article fit to place upon their tables. The salute of some jolly General officer to the butter-plate at Memphis, for the reason that it "*outranked* him," might, only a few years since, have been appropriately made to most of the butter that was found in this market.

We are glad to report that all this is changed. Our farmers have found that it will pay to make a first-class article of butter, and they make it. There is a demand for that for city consumption and for shipment. Inferior and stale parcels are rejected.

From A. Wallingford, Esq., Agent of the Blue Line, we learn that from five to seven refrigerator cars of this line are shipped East every day to New York and Boston, loaded with butter. The car is lined on the inside all round with compartments made of zinc, filled with pounded ice, which keeps down the temperature to about 40. At Detroit, Niagara Falls, and Albany, the cars are inspected, and the place of whatever ice has melted is supplied. The car is, in fact, a refrigerator in which, as each car carries 10 tons, from 50 to 70 tons of butter go East every day. Even at a low figure some $20,000 per day is received by our farmers for this article alone. Cars are sent West from this city regularly to gather it in from the different stations. As soon as it arrives it is placed in an ice-house till the cars can be arranged for shipment. The circuit from which it comes embraces a large share of Southern Wisconsin, Minnesota, as far as Fairbault, Central Iowa, and a large section of our own State. Mr. Wallingford informs us that the rich pastures of the Northwest produce a very splendid butter, and the art of making it is extending rapidly and widely among our farmers. This is attested by a smart trick that New York and Boston dealers are practicing upon their customers. Pails or tubs are made neat and uniform, and are sent forward with only a single letter stamped upon them. When they get to New York or Boston the name of some favorite dairy or dealer in Orange County, N. Y., or for the Boston dealers some well-known Vermont brand is stamped upon them. The reason for this can be readily imagined. The butter brings a better price. This business has nearly all grown up within the last two or three years, and may be extended almost indefinitely. The freight charges all told are $1.35 per 100 lbs to Boston, and $1.25 to New York. This adds less than 1½ cents per pound to the cost. Eastern butter makers will have to look to their laurels or the Northwest will seriously interfere with their profits. Taking the value of the present shipments for half the year at what they now are, and for the winter at only quarter the amount, and this trade alone will furnish nearly $4,000,000 of exchange to the Northwest, and add a large percentage of it to its wealth.

Messrs. Hammond & Bremmer are shipping three car-loads of dressed beef every day by this line. It arrives in much better order than it would if the animals were crowded in hot cars and made feverish by a ride of 1,000 miles. They have been able to sell all they have forwarded at satisfactory prices. We should not be surprised to see the shipment of live animals largely superseded by forwarding their meat dressed by these refrigerator cars.

Messrs. Austin Hard & Co., of Yokohama, Japan, in their circular dated July 7, per steamer Japan to San Francisco, give the total amount of tea exported from that city for the years 1872-3, ending May 31:

To America (We presume to New York)	$ 9,107,378
To San Francisco	2,895,648
Total	$12,003,026

From which it would appear that America is Japan's only customer for tea. We are not sure of this.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the New York money market of the 4th as follows:

The money market presented no new features of importance. Call loans were freely offered upon approved collaterals at 3@4 per cent. First-class business paper at short date was in good demand at 5½@6½ per cent per annum discount; obligations of this class, having four months or more to maturity, were negotiated by dealers at 6½@7½ per cent.

HEALTH AND FINANCE.

The New York *Financier* has a long and an able article on the importance of good health upon financial operations. It says that Vanderbilt's good health, old as he is, is worth large sums every day to the operators of the Stock Exchange. We quote the following paragraph for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

It is a sufficient reason for an investor or depositary to avoid consigning his property to the care of a constitutional invalid, or to a habitual debauchee. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, like the notorious Fisk, who appear to succeed, in spite of their neglect of the rules both of morality, decency, and health. Yet even these the Nemesis overtakes sooner or later. This regard for health and habits is continually in view and acted on in the deliberations of boards of corporations. When it became known that Oakes Ames was afflicted with the disease of the kidneys,—a sure *sequela* of a disordered digestion, and a precursor of more dangerous complications,—it was urged against him as a disqualification for the Presidency of the Union Pacific Company. Another prominent stockholder, long identified with the enterprise, suffered in his candidacy from reputed violations of his bodily health. It is related of the elder Rothschild that, when on his death-bed, he advised his son and heir to "sell consols for money," as he knew that the effect of his demise would cause a temporary decline in the price. If one's attention is directed to it, there is scarcely a reader of this article but can point to one or more eminent executive man, whose brains are overtaxed, and whose bodies are being ill-used, upon whom dissolution must speedily fall.

The Almighty cannot be cheated—not even in the slightest matter of bodily indulgence. The late champagne supper of Mr. A., or the equally exhausting night sessions of B. and his coadjutors, in his library, are infringements on the vital forces which can never be wholly regained, and which are likely to lead to further errors both of hygiene and business judgment. Hence, New York business men do well to take all the holidays in the calendar, and to try to add to their number. They do well to shorten the hours of labor; and do ill to meet in extra night sessions at critical times at the Fifth Avenue Hotel or elsewhere. The race is not always to the swift. It is asserted by those likely to know, that New York bankers and their clerks do more work between 10 and 3 o'clock than the Germans do between 9 and 6.

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS.

From the New York Times, Aug. 4.

The recent favorable turn in the stock market is ascribed to the influence of the Vanderbilt stocks and the accession of Mr. Vanderbilt himself, and Mr. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, to the management of the Lake Shore Road. These stocks have all gone up since, including Harlem and Western Telegraph, but only partially as compared with the predictions of the immediate friends of Mr. Vanderbilt. Without especially sympathizing in their extreme views, we may as well state some of the points relied upon for a further very considerable advance in each stock. 1. New York Central is to be made a 10 per cent stock by the application, in the course of a year or two, of $25,000,000 of the recently created mortgage of $40,000,000 to the third and fourth track, wherever required on the line of the road between New York and Lake Erie, the other $15,000,000 being reserved to take up the old debt of the Central & Hudson as it matures. 2. The Lake Shore is to be leased on the basis of 8 per cent per annum, clear income on the capital of $50,000,000 and the assumption of the interest upon the debt of the Company, by the New York Central. 3. The Harlem Road, already leased at 8 per cent on the present capital and the interest upon the whole debt, north and east of the Grand Central Depot, with the reservation of the city or Fourth avenue line and all the real property in the city, is to make a scrip dividend of 40 or 50 per cent in the shape of new stock to represent these reservations, upon which stock 8 per cent can be earned independent of the lease. We make this suggestion under reservation, as accounting for the current opinion in well-advised quarters that Harlem stock is soon to be made worth 150 per cent. 4. The Western Telegraph is to come into Vanderbilt control, if it is not already so practically, in October, with the present Executive head, Mr. Orton, continued in the management. A new departure is to be taken on the basis of at least 8 per cent per annum on the restored capital of $40,000,000 or $41,000,000, the stock owned by the Company to be first divided as a scrip dividend of 15 or 20 per cent on the existing outstanding capital.

LOCAL RATES.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean report the local stock prices as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '65	119	119⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅜	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅜
10-40s	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅝	114⅞
Gold (full weight)	115	115⅝
Gold Coupons	115¼	115⅝
Gold Exchange		115⅝
Sterling Exchange		109¼@109⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 40, in Block 4, in Hamilton's Subdivision in Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,500.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,500.

Undivided half of Lots 12, 13, and 15 to 17, in e ½ Block 2, in Morgan's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated July 25; consideration, $3,000.

Carroll av, between Desplaines and Jefferson sts, n f, Lots 6, 7, 10, 11, and south 85 ft of Lots 8 and 9, dated July 19; consideration, $41,500.

Eighteen lots in Block 11, in Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 2, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Green st, n of and near Carroll av, e f, 26x50 ft, dated June 28; consideration, $2,500.

Carroll av, s e cor of Union st, n f, 24 ft to Wayman st, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $17,800.

Lot 2, in same block as the above, dated April 18; consideration, $6,750.

Same as the above, dated April 28; consideration, $6,750.

Ogden av, 125 ft s w of Twelfth st, s e f, 25x120 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $1,625.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 4, in Sawyer's Addition, dated April 1; consideration, $6,780.

Leavitt st, s w cor of Kinzie, Lots 79 and 80, dated July 25; consideration, $4,000.

May st, bet Carroll av and Kinzie st, w f, Lots 8, 9, and 12, dated July 1, 1872; consideration, $6,240.

Lot 10, in Block 1, Cossett's Second Addition, dated July 23, 1872; consideration, $950.

Peoria st, s w cor of Kinzie, Lots 1 to 5, dated April 25; consideration, $15,550.

Lot 9, in e ½ of s w ¼ Block 33, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $1,150.

Carroll av, s w corner of Clinton st, Lot 1, with building (except w 20 ft), dated May 1; consideration, $26,250.

Lot 46, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, with buildings, dated July 24; consideration, $1,750.

Lot 6, of Yale's Subdivision in Block 11, of Wight's Addition, dated April 17; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 27, in Block 5 of Block 5 Sheffield's Addition, dated June 28; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 32, in Block 8 of Hodge's part of Sherman's s e ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $1,180.

Lincoln st, between Adams and Jackson sts, w f, undivided ½ of 18 10½x125 ft, dated July 28; consideration, $2,000.

West Adams st, bet Lincoln and Honore, s f, 22x125 ft, dated July 29; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 15 in Block 17, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 45 in Block 11 of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 21; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 11 in Culver et al. Subdivision in s w ¼ of 22, 39, 14, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $26,323.

Lot 42 in Kaylor's Block 46 of s w ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 39 in Block 3, Pickett's Second Addition, dated July 12; consideration, $2,250.

Lots 76 and 77 in Block 6 of s w ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $2,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 784, in South Side Homestead Association Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $600.

Cottage Grove av, undivided ¼ of 40 ft in Block 5, Cleaverville, dated March 27; consideration, $3,900.

Undivided ¼ of same, dated March 27; consideration, $3,900.

Lot 30, in Block 2 of Duncan's Block 5, of Taylor & Kreigh's s ½ of n w ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 15 of Hansbrough & Hess, e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 7, in same block, dated July 26; consideration, $1,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,776	3,070	4,373	3,031
Wheat, bu	20,890	9,950	25,279	74,864
Corn, bu	182,055	196,685	268,346	412,501
Oats, bu	31,630	17,650	19,311	27,060
Rye, bu	2,740	4,154	......	900
Barley, bu	700	750	1,225	950
Grass seed, lbs	17,555	14,905	65,450	329
Flax seed, lbs	22,100	85,600	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	......	......	15,250	33,928
Cured meats, lbs	81,630	34,690	671,912	108,800
Beef, brls	......	......	125	115
Pork, brls	......	431	1,235	515
Lard, lbs	9,860	16,496	265,660	6,875
Tallow, lbs	24,860	11,500	89,000	......
Butter, lbs	75,275	60,428	63,305	22,000
Live hogs, No.	7,002	6,728	6,579	8,210
Cattle, No.	3,250	3,178	1,129	762
Sheep, No.	912	1,139	......	......
Hides, lbs	132,518	51,444	92,750	36,974
Highwines, brls	25	282	19	255
Wool, lbs	476,250	157,162	311,617	35,370
Potatoes, bu	584	2,173	54	......
Lumber, m feet	3,502	4,865	2,160	1,939
Shingles, m	4,070	2,023	2,914	1,696
Lath, m	5	475	224	139
Salt, brls	3,060	1,823	5,392	2,595

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 794 bu wheat; 2,812 bu corn; 5,720 bu oats; 344 bu rye; 853 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 41 cars wheat; 399½ cars corn; 5,000 bu high mixed do, and 11,900 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 17 cars oats, 7½ cars rye. Total (465 cars), 204,000 bu.

The second convention of the pork packers and provision dealers of the United States will be held in Chicago next month, commencing with the second Wednesday and continuing "till forbid," as is the rule with some newspapers. It is expected that the attendance will number not far from 1,000, and the Chicago Pork Packers' Association are already awake to the needs of the situation, and preparing to give a hearty welcome to the visitors. The place of meeting has not yet been announced.

The great difference in the price of wheat now and that sold for delivery in September, should suggest to country holders the advisability of sending forward as much as they can during August, provided always that they have good reason to believe that it will grade as No. 2 on arrival here. There is little use of hurrying up for the sake of sending in wheat that is not dry enough or clean enough for the speculative grade, but it does promise to pay well to send forward the No. 2, whether wheat be cornered for this month or not. The premium to-day for cash wheat over seller September is fully 10c per bu.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* desires it to be widely known that the attempt to corner pork some months ago, which wrought disaster in Chicago and St. Louis, did not break anybody in Cincinnati.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one-fifth, and wheat one-fourteenth, by the process. From this the statement is made that farmers will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at 75c than the following summer at $1.00 a bushel; and that wheat at $1.32 in December is equal to $1.50 for the same wheat in the June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at 7 per cent, and takes no account of loss from the depredation of vermin.

That is all right; but our farmers in the West would be glad to obtain 75c for dry corn, and give two bushels for that price.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again quiet to-day, with the single exception of corn, which was less active than usual. Everybody seemed to hold off, sparring about, as if uncertain whether to remain or go off at a tangent into the country for a week or two. Of course it is necessary to take care of the produce that comes in daily, and that is enough to do during the heated term, albeit the clerk of the weather seems to be dealing with us more kindly than in any previous summer.

Dry goods met with a reasonably active inquiry from the local and near-by trade, and all standard cotton textiles and seasonable goods generally were fairly firm. The grocery market was without new features. Business, though not particularly brisk in any department, was as active as could reasonably be expected, and aside from sugars, which still show signs of weakness, the general feeling is one of firmness. Butter sold to a liberal extent at yesterday's prices, good to choice quantities ruling very firm. Cheese was active and higher, the quotations being marked up a ½c all around, or to 11½@12½c for Western, and to 12½@13½c for New York factory. Coal was unchanged. In the fish market there was a fair amount of trading at substantially former quotations. Dried fruits, though more quiet, were none the less firm, while in some lines there are indications of a further advance. Hay was inactive. About the only grades inquired for were prime and No. 1, of which the offering was meagre. The new crop, which is now being rapidly secured, is fully an average one in the West, while in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Western Massachusetts the crop will exceed that of last year. The reports from Canada are also favorable. Hides and leather remain quiet.

There was no perceptible change either in the volume of business or the prices at the lumber yards. Common building lumber is meeting with a moderate inquiry, and joists are firm. At the sale docks a quiet day was passed, the amount of lumber offering being small. Building materials were in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Metals, iron, cooperage, and naval stores remain quiet. Nails were in moderate request at $5.50 rates. The wool market was devoid of any new features. The receipts continue light and the market firm. Hops and broom corn were in only fair request, but the prevailing tone is one of firmness, especially for choice grades of both broom corn and hops. Seeds were inactive and nominal, with the exception of timothy which sold at $3.70@4.00, and was rather firm, as the offerings were light; quotable at $3.00 seller the month. Apples were a trifle lower; and peaches advanced, otherwise there was no particular change in green fruits. The market was tolerably supplied with poultry, and small chickens were dull and lower, while good-sized springs and old chickens were salable at former prices. Owing to continued light receipts, and the scarcity of strictly fresh eggs, prices advanced to 14½@15c.

Highwines were quiet at the decline noted yesterday, with little offering, but an expectation on the part of dealers that there will soon be a more liberal supply. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 92½c, and 150 brls at 92c per gallon. The market closed at 92c for round lots.

Lake freights were less active, but steady at the rates current yesterday, at 5½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 6c for do to Port Colborne. Wheat to Buffalo was nominal at 6c, and do to Kingston at 12c. Through rates on corn to New England points, by lake and rail, were unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 10,000 bu wheat and 230,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was steady at about the same range of prices as yesterday, with some inquiry, but buyers seemed disposed to hold off for lower quotations. Lard was dull and unchanged on winter, but weak on summer rendered, the latter being freely offered without finding a buyer. Meats were stronger, shoulders being marked up ⅛c, and short ribs held higher. Meats for December delivery were in good demand, but buyers and sellers were too far apart to permit much trading. Lard was offered at 7½c seller December or seller January, delivered in St. Louis. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.80@15.85; do seller August, $15.75@15.80; do seller September, $15.85@15.90; do seller October, $15.00; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@7.87½; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7⅜@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅜@8c for shoulders; 9½@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9⅝@9⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; English meats, 9⅝@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8⅞c for shoulders; 10⅜c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.75; 1,000 brls do seller September at $15.90; 50 brls lard at 7⅝c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, 30 days in salt, seller December, at 6c, 50,000 lbs do seller March at 7½c.

Flour was very quiet, the aggregate of sales being about the same as yesterday; and steady in prices notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat. The demand was chiefly from local buyers, as shippers claim that prices are about 25c per brl against them. Our receipts are light, and it is stated that several mills in the interior have stopped work till they can get hold of wheat of the new crop. Here there is no demand for new wheat, buyers being afraid that it will go through the peculiar process to which flour is subject when made from wheat that has not gone through the sweat. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 40 brls spring extras (patent) at $9.00, 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 do at $6.12½; 125 brls do at $6.00; 29 brls do at $4.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.00; 40 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,284 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $9.50 on track, and 30 tons do at $10.00 delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was dull and irregular. Options averaged ⅝c lower than yesterday, though a shade higher than the closing figures of last evening, while there was little change in cash lots, which were held very firmly with not much demand. Indeed, both buyers and sellers held off, as if afraid to trade either in cash lots or options. The situation is peculiar. There is a fair inquiry from millers for old wheat, and they were paying 4@4½c premium for it to-day over seller the month, and 11c premium over seller September. Of course this prevents shippers from operating, and these gentlemen are paralyzed in turn by the fact that they bought large quantities of wheat last month, to be delivered in August, which they intended to ship out on receiving it, and none of it has yet come to hand. These purchases were chiefly made on Canadian account. It would seem too that there will be some difficulty in filling those contracts, judging from the slow way in which wheat is coming forward; while Milwaukee is paying 4c per bu more for wheat than Chicago, and 2⅝c more for this month's option, country holders will naturally send all the wheat they can to that city, and so operators in our market are divided between fears on the one hand of investing at prices which are relatively high, and fears, on the other hand, that if they sell short they may be caught on the round turn by an August corner. The little new wheat that comes here is arriving in good condition, and the No. 2 brings the price of old, for speculative purposes, while the No. 1 will sell for no more, as the millers do not want it. Seller the month opened this morning at $1.14½, advanced to $1.14¾, and declined to $1.14½ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.07½@1.08, and seller the year at $1.04@1.04½, both closing with the inside bid. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.18@1.19, closing at $1.18. New No. 1 was quotable at about $1.18½ at the close, and old do at $1.23. No. 3 spring closed nominal at $1.05, and rejected do at 91c, both the lower grades being very dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1.18½; 800 bu No. 2 spring, hard, at $1.20; 2,400 bu partly hard at $1.19; 13,600 bu regular at $1.18½; 10,000 bu do at $1.18; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 91c. Total, 33,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and heavy, without being specifically weak, averaging ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday. The European markets were generally quoted firm, but our market was depressed by more liberal receipts, which was, however, only a consequence of the accident on the C., B. & Q. Railroad,—several car-loads that were detained yesterday came in this morning. It is not likely that the receipts will be so large to-morrow. But the fact made the market heavy, a great many operators offering corn on option, which comparatively few wanted to buy, and the shipping demand was less than usual. There is little or no fear now of condition, and the premium for carrying into September has shrunk to ⅝@¾c in consequence, so that there is not now a temptation to capital to carry it forward. But a few parties have operated vigorously of late, and succeeded in reducing our stocks to but little more than 2,500,000 bu. If this process continues, and our receipts should fall off, as anticipated, there may yet be a squeeze this month, as the short interest is a very large one. Seller August, or regular No. 2, opened at 37⅝c, advanced ⅛c, and declined to 37½c, closing at 37⅝c. Seller September sold at 38@38⅜c, closing at 38@38⅛c. Seller October sold near the close at 39⅛c. New receipts closed at 37½c; high-mixed at 38⅛c, and rejected at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 2,400 bu do at 38⅛c; 24,800 bu No. 2 at 38c; 64,400 bu do at 37⅞c; 30,400 bu do at 37⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 35c; 16,000 bu do at 34½c; 400 bu posted at 25c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c, afloat; 800 bu do, white, at 42c, on track. Total, 179,200 bu.

Oats were in better demand, though not active, and ⅛@¼c higher, being wanted to a fair extent for shipment. The inquiry was altogether for delivery some time this month, the more deferred options being dull. Seller the month sold at 26⅛@26⅜c, and cash No. 2 at 26⅜@27c, both closing at the outside. Seller September sold at 26c, and seller the year at 25⅞@25½c. Cash sales were reported of 44,200 bu No. 2 at 27c; 5,000 bu do at 26⅝c; 25,000 bu neglected at 25c; 2,400 bu do at 24½c; 1,800 bu do at 24½c; 800 bu by sample at 32c on track. Total, 59,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and strong, advancing 2c per bu, under a fair demand, with very light offerings. Cash No. 2 closed firm at 60c, and seller August or seller September with 57c bid, and no sellers. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 60c, and 800 bu do at 59c.

Barley was quiet, and declined 1c from the outside quotation of yesterday. There was nothing doing except in new No. 2, seller September, which opened firm, with 85c bid, and 87c asked, but fell off in interest, and closed at the inside. Transactions were limited to 10,000 bu at 85c. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c, and rejected at 35@40c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 6—LONDON—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast improving; demand for France strong, and it is believed will increase. Good cargoes of California wheat off coast, 59s 6d per 100 lbs; No. 2 spring do, 54s 9d per 480 lbs. Floating cargoes of corn off coast stiff. Mark Lane—Wheat upward tendency. English country markets for wheat quiet. French do, rising. Weather in England changeable. Liverpool—Wheat steady; spring, 11s@11s 8d. Lard, 38s. London lard, 40s. Imports into United Kingdom for the week: Flour, 50,000 to 55,000 brls; wheat, 250,000 to 260,000 quarters; corn, 120,000 to 130,000 quarters. Stock in London about 200,000 to 225,000 quarters of wheat, and 50,000 to 75,000 quarters corn.

FORECASTS OF FROST.

The *Missouri Democrat* says:

We notice the papers of Iowa, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are discussing the probability of an early frost this year—an August frost—which, if it falls, will play havoc with the corn crop. Our August moon, according to the Indian prognostication, is a "wet moon," one horn turns down so much that the powder-horn of the Indian would slip off—this constitutes a wet moon with the noble red chap; that is, that there will be an unusual number of rainy days from the new to the full moon. A wet August is usually disastrous for corn, for the heat which the earth takes in during the day will be so quickly evaporated at night, through the medium of a moist atmosphere, that severe white frosts are liable to form in all low localities. The bottom lands, where corn is so universally planted, are just the places where there is the greatest danger, except the bottom along large river courses, the high and even temperature of the waters of which materially lessen the danger. Iowa produces nearly 100,000,000 bushels of corn, and when early frosts fall throughout the Northwest this great State nearly always suffers. Corn is backward this year, and needs favorable weather until the middle of September in the upper States to fully mature and place it beyond the blighting effect of an untimely frost fall. Those who have noted the weather extremes which visited us in July—even in this favorable latitude—will reasonably expect a repetition of them in August, and which are very likely to develop first more or less destructive and widespread. At least those best posted seem to so consider. In 1863 there was a severe frost during August, and one in 1867. Both those years were noted for their rainfall, and in both of them heavy rains fell during the fore part of July and the fore part of August, just as has been the case this year.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was quiet but firmer; the market being at one time quite excited by the report that the French crop is seriously damaged, and that the French have ordered large purchases in European markets. We note that an order was received to buy a cargo of wheat, and ship by propeller. The answer was returned by telegraph: "No wheat here and no propeller." Our stocks are very small to meet anything like a demand for cash wheat, and the receipts will probably be very light, at least for a week to come. For cash wheat $1.19 was bid, and No. 2 spring sold at $1.14⅛@1.14⅜ seller the month, closing at the outside, and $1.07⅛@1.07¾ seller September. Corn was moderately active and easier, selling at 37⅝@37½c seller the month, closing at the outside, and 37¾@37⅞c seller September. A sale was reported of 100,000 lbs short rib middles at 9½c. A schooner was chartered for corn to Buffalo at 5½c; capacity, 19,000. It was rumored that one or two more vessels were taken, but not confirmed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.84@1.90 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—Was moderately active and firm. Common corn is now moving quite freely, and the stock are being reduced. Choice hurl and stock braid is held firmly. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The butter market was active and firm for good to choice grades, but quiet and steady for other descriptions. Quotations are as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—The grain-bag trade continues active, with prices exceedingly firm. The fact that the stocks here are becoming much reduced, taken in connection with the recent slight advance at the East, gives prices an upward tendency. Indeed, certain brands—Amoskeag, American, and Otter Creek—are now held a ½c higher than last week. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—Occasionally sales of small quantities are made to the city dealers, but the demand, on the whole, is light, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was moderately active and steady for most materials, though common brick is still rather easy, $6.50 being the price for that of a good quality. Sewer brick has advanced. Other materials were unchanged. Below are the prices current: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.75@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There was considerable excitement in the cheese market. A number of large orders have been placed within a day or two, and, as there is every indication of continuous activity in the demand, holders are entertaining firmer views, and prices were to-day advanced a ½c all around. We revise our list as follows: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—This market continues active and firm for anthracite, while soft coals rule quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and tierces are dull, and prices are in the favor of buyers. Flour barrels met with a moderate but steady inquiry. Stock is unchanged. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in good demand, and under light receipts prices were a shade higher. Candled lots sold at 15c, and strictly fresh packages at 14@14½c. Those out of condition sell at a wide range of prices.

FEATHERS—Prime feathers are in good local demand and steady. The jobbing trade is quiet. Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in this market. There was a good inquiry for the different descriptions and former quotations were fully maintained. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head there was no decided change to note. Fair activity still characterizes the demand for the different varieties of foreign and domestic fruits, and most articles in the list were firm at full prices: We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@9c; Western do, 6½@6¾@7c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 9½@9¾c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@23c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 12½@13½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without a new feature. A fair local and interior demand existed, and the prices current yesterday were uniformly well sustained. We make no change in our list as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24½@25c; prime Rio, 24½@24¾c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@[illegible].

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅞@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅝@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11⅝c; A, standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅜@10⅝c; yellow C, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice brown, 10⅛@10⅜c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9⅞@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10⅛c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9@9⅝c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@82c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to arrive freely, and common varieties are easier. Other fruit was without particular change, except peaches, which, being scarce, are a shade firmer. It is reported that a few peaches from Michigan arrived to-day. Foreign fruit remains firm. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $4.50@6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box, $1.50@2.50 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.75 per brl. Raspberries, $3.00@3.50 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries, 20@25c. wild do, $2.75 per case. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; huckleberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, $1.25@2.00 per box. Peaches, $1.25@2.00 per box; baskets, $1.55@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00@4.25 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 60c per box. Plums (damson), $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—The condition of the market is substantially the same. Country brewers are purchasing as necessity requires, and the stocks, which are already light, are being gradually reduced. Western are quotable at 20@45c, according to quality.

HAY—This market was inactive, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Low grades of hay are plenty, but prime qualities are exceedingly scarce. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—We quote the market quiet and steady at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is unchanged. Trade is quiet and prices steady as given below:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½ @ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8½ @ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Prices range about the same as for a fortnight past, whence they may be considered steady. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand as usual at this season is light. Prices are without essential change, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request at the reduction noted recently. Following are the rates now current: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $6.37½.

NAVAL STORES—The balance of business is light, but a firm tone pervades the market for some articles. We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The oil trade remains quiet, with little or no fluctuation in prices. We continue to quote: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Was in liberal supply, especially small spring chickens. Old chickens sold at $4.00@4.75, and large spring at $2.75@3.25. Small chickens are plenty and unsalable, quotable at $1.50@2.00. Turkeys sold at 12½@13c.

POTATOES—The receipts were larger and, under a moderate local inquiry, prices were easy and without quotable change. Good to choice fresh lots in barrels sold at $2.00@2.75; poor lots at $1.25@1.50. Sweet potatoes were abundant and easier; red are quotable at 65@75c per box; yellow do $1.00@1.25; red per brl, $4.50.

SALT—Dealers report a fair trade, especially in fine salt, and as the receipts are not yet sufficient to allow of any accumulating of stocks, the market is firm. We again quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in fair request and steady for cash. The receipts are not large. Sales were made at $3.70@4.00, and at $3.00 seller the month. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. We quote: Clover, $5.50@5.75; Hungarian, 55@60c; millet, 40@45c; flax, $1.65 seller the month. Sales include 75 bags prime timothy at $4.00; 41 bags at $3.87½; 84 bags at $3.80; 21 bags at $3.70.

TEAS—There was a quiet, easy feeling in the tea market, but no quotable decline was suffered. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following prices: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Onions were a trifle lower. Other varieties were in fair local request and steady. We quote: Tomatoes, 50@65c ⅌ box; onions, $4.25@4.50 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons, at $1.50@3.00 per doz; muskmelons, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

WOOL—There is considerable inquiry from manufacturers, but the offerings are light, and the assortment necessarily small, so that trade is somewhat limited. The market is firm, especially for fine fleece wool. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,407	6,625	90
Tuesday	3,250	7,002	912
Wednesday	2,500	8,800	512
Total	8,157	22,427	1,514
Same time last week	10,678	29,086	2,457
Week before last	9,697	35,708	2,708

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,259	5,263	....
Tuesday	1,129	6,599	....
Total	2,388	11,862	....

CATTLE—The market opened very dull this morning, and promised to continue so throughout. Buyers were not very numerous, and those in attendance manifested but little interest in the traffic, and holders had about concluded that lower prices would have to be accepted when there sprang up quite an active demand. From 11 o'clock until 2, trading was on a liberal scale, and the weak feeling developed early in the day gave place to one of firmness. The receipts were again moderate, but there were many stale cattle in the pens, and the supply proved more than sufficient to satisfy all demands. The offerings of choice cattle were few, and, with perhaps a half dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.50. The highest figure obtained during the present week was realized to-day by Gregory, Strader & Co., they selling 51 head at $6.00. Mowry, Hawkins & Co., of Geneseo, Ill., were the owners. The bulk of the day's sales were at $3.25@4.25 for common to good butchers' stuff, and common to good stockers; at $4.50@4.80 for medium shipping cattle; and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice do. Scallawag natives and thin Texans sold at $2.00@3.00. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.65@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
38	Texas steers	890	$3.25
57	Texas steers	950	3.25
36	fair steers	1,126	4.80
66	good steers	1,158	5.00
20	stock steers	1,074	4.50
32	Texas steers	1,260	4.85
38	fair steers	1,160	4.75
57	good steers	1,240	5.12½
68	good steers	1,107	5.00
32	good steers	1,188	5.37½
51	extra steers	1,462	6.00
17	butchers' stuff	1,233	4.50
18	good steers	1,309	5.20
50	good steers	1,156	5.15
19	good steers	1,166	5.10
77	choice steers	1,118	5.60
32	good steers	1,270	5.40
45	good steers	1,080	5.12½
79	good steers	1,152	5.20
23	good steers	1,290	5.40
15	medium steers	1,178	4.50
17	good steers	1,092	5.35
32	choice steers	1,339	5.50
79	choice steers	1,349	5.60
16	good steers	1,321	5.30
52	good steers	1,211	5.45
92	medium steers	1,033	4.80
31	medium steers	1,146	4.50
17	choice steers	1,270	5.65
32	choice steers	1,349	5.50
33	extra steers	1,372	5.85
15	extra steers	1,435	5.85
17	good steers	1,198	5.20
10	good steers	1,209	5.15
18	good steers	1,188	5.20
42	Texas steers	700	2.75
112	Texas steers	802	3.37½
92	Texas steers	1,038	3.25
157	choice steers	1,404	5.80
23	Texas steers	1,003	3.40
17	cows	996	3.35

HOGS—Under this head there were few changes, and none of importance. The receipts, though showing a considerable increase over those of yesterday or Monday, were comparatively light, and, notwithstanding the absence of any special activity in the demand, holders had no difficulty in sustaining prices. Light grades were chiefly in demand, and all such were quickly absorbed, at $4.50@4.85 for poor to really choice. Heavy weights continue to be neglected, and sales dragged at $4.20@4.50 for inferior to choice. The market closed quiet and steady, with some heavy grades left over unsold. The day's transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
56	224	$4.55	116	263	$4.45	44	179	$4.45
62	170	4.85	49	212	4.50	50	238	4.65
135	160	4.70	32	263	4.35	43	287	4.45
52	297	4.40	90	194	4.75	21	222	4.20
55	200	4.75	36	250	4.30	51	194	4.80
73	180	4.85	22	204	4.75	58	177	4.70
58	182	4.80	48	236	4.45	22	284	4.50
149	173	4.80	116	284	4.45	34	208	4.75
56	239	4.45	216	215	4.65	69	167	4.75
53	180	4.75	58	247	4.60	80	299	4.50
70	330	4.50	115	285	4.50	107	245	4.40
64	217	4.75	99	171	4.40	335	231	4.60
43	191	4.70	69	216	4.60	58	223	4.60
47	164	4.60	169	189	4.85	33	283	4.40
51	217	4.50	73	298	4.45	61	166	4.80
80	292	4.75	40	271	4.40	106	172	4.80
27	208	4.75	68	167	4.60	133	189	4.85
54	206	4.75	61	224	4.55	158	200	4.87½
65	226	4.60	38	254	4.50	40	195	4.75

SHEEP—Remain quiet and without quotable change at $2.50@4.75 for scallawags to choice mutton qualities.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6.

The receipts of lumber were very light, there not being more than five or six cargoes on the market; consequently a quiet day was passed. Several buyers made their appearance early, but owing to the paucity of the offering they quickly dispersed. Prices are but little better than nominal, as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@15.50; common to medium do, $9.00@13.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00. Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Wm. Jones, from Grand River, 132 m mill run lumber at $15.50. Schr J. N. Taylor (to arrive), from Cheboygan, 200 m mill run lumber at $15.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15@3.25; Menominee, $3.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues rather quiet, though there is considerable doing in the way of filling small local and interior orders; building lumber being mostly wanted. Prices are without the slightest change, as follows:

First clear	50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

STEEL RAILS.

PRICES CURRENT FOR

CODORUS STEEL RAILS,

Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:

New, all steel	$115 per ton, currency
New, one-fourth steel	98 per ton, currency
New, one-sixth steel	95 per ton, currency
Rerolling, all steel	85 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-fourth steel	48 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-sixth steel	43 per ton, currency

Reference as to wear for over three years on the Delaware Division, single track, of the Erie Railway, and other leading trunk lines. Apply to

JOSEPH M. STRONG, 71 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Vermilion and State of Illinois, until Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1873, at noon, for the furnishing of all the material and building a first-class Prison and Warden's Residence in the city of Danville, in the said County of Vermilion. Plans and general specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk, in Danville, and at the office of E. V. Reed & Son, Architects, Room No. 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two freeholders to a guarantee bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), to be certified to by the Clerk of the Court in the County of which the bidders and bondsmen may live, that the guarantee is good; that he or they will, if the contract is awarded to him or them, enter into a contract and bond of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000), to be approved by the Board of Supervisors, for the faithful performance of his or their contract of building said Prison. All bids must be enclosed proposal for building Prison, and be directed to J. G. Holden, Chairman Building Committee. Bids may be left at the office of the Architects, who will see that they are duly delivered. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

J. W. DALE, County Clerk.

Danville, Ill., July 30, 1873.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ∥ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 39 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:40 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:43 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	∥ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:20 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	‡ 1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	‡ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	‡ 9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:30 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:05 a. m.	5:55 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 327 and 329 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS of both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD, perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago are willing and ready to attest his skill. Send for his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; consult the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 327 and 329 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 10 cents. Illustrated with [illegible] fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago [illegible], treats all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; [illegible]. Consultation free; correspondence confidential. [illegible] pages full information for two stamps. Send for [illegible]

DR. STONE,

112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic and Special Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. [illegible] Difficulties, &c., treated with safety and [illegible] furnished. Consultation free. A book [illegible] diseases, and circulars, &c., for married [illegible] for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

163 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be consulted [illegible] personally or by mail, free of charge [illegible] difficulties treated with safety and success. Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

Dr. Kean,

South Clark-st., Chicago,

DR. A. G. OLIN,

DR. STONE,

TOWNSEND,

SOUTH CLARK-ST.

THE LAW COURTS.

Action for Infringement of a Distilling Patent.

Modification of the Injunction Against the Elevator Combination.

Rapid Divorcing---Bankruptcy---Criminal Court---County Court---New Suits.

The Frazer Lubricating Company file a bill in the Circuit Court against George B. Swift and Paul Mallmann. They allege that they are the proprietors of a patent and secret for the distillation of oil from resin, by which is manufactured articles known as "Frazer's Axle-Grease" and "Frazer's Lubricator;" that the defendant was at one time a member of the Company, but sold out his one-fourth share for $20,000, to one Packard, engaging at the time of the sale never again to engage in the manufacture of the article; that for three years he has kept his word, but that within three weeks past he has begun the manufacture of the articles mentioned, and is advertising them extensively under the name of "The Imperial Grease," spreading a million "Take one" hand-bills all over the country, and spoiling the business of complainants; that he has obtained the services of one Mallmann, formerly a confidential employe of Frazer, the original manufacturer, to aid him in the work. Wherefore complainants seek relief in a court of equity, and pray for and obtain an injunction restraining defendants from proceeding with their work until the law has decided upon their right to do so.

THE ELEVATOR CASE AGAIN.

The case of Bethnel B. Vincent et al. v. Roswell M. Hough et al. came up again before Judge Williams yesterday morning on a motion by Ayres and Kales for a modification of the injunction before granted. After hearing the argument, the Court ordered that the injunction be modified so as to permit defendant to receive and store grain in the Chicago and St. Louis Elevator free from the management and control of Murry Nelson, and also to issue warehouse receipts for grain received into it, to collect storage charges and generally manage their business free from Nelson's control; the modification to be made conditionally that defendants hold the proceeds and profits of said business subject to the order of the Court on final hearing, and faithfully account for the same, and shall save the complainant harmless from all liability by reason of the acts and doings of the defendants in the transaction or conduct of the business of receiving, storing, or delivering grain in said elevator, and from all liability by reason of any grain or warehouse receipts which may be issued in any way or manner by the defendants, and shall also give bond in the penal sum of $30,000, conditioned in substance according to the terms upon which the injunction has been modified.

THE M'MAHON DIVORCE SUIT.

The arguments for the injunctions applied for by both Mrs. and Mr. McMahon were made yesterday afternoon before Judge Gary. The Court granted the injunction asked for by Mrs. McMahon, restraining and enjoining her husband from interfering with herself or her property, and refused to grant the injunction asked for by McMahon. The fight has been a very tough one hitherto, and Mrs. McMahon has at present the upper hand. The trial of the case will be looked forward to with considerable interest.

RAPID DIVORCING.

One of the fastest pieces of divorcing that has been accomplished for some time was put through in the Superior Court yesterday and the day before. Hannah M. Adams, on Tuesday, filed a bill in that Court for divorce from her husband, whom she charged with having treated her cruelly, with threatening her with a revolver, and sundry other unhusbandlike proceedings. The same day Master in Chancery Steele examined the witnesses, reported upon the case, and yesterday the one flesh were made twain by a decree of Judge Gary's.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The matter of C. T. Brown was referred to Register Hibbard and warrant was sent.

The case of Ezekiel Noble was, by order of the Court, reinstated.

The matter of Jacob Bernstein was referred to Register Hibbard, who was instructed to make a final report, as was also the matter of E. Towner Root et al.

The matter of Wm. H. Ungles was referred to Register T. Morgan, who was instructed to make a final report.

In the matter of Mary A. Higgins and George A. Brand, an order was entered authorizing sale of insolvents' effects at not less than 50 per cent of inventory.

In the matter of W. W. Wood, an order was entered that the sale stand confirmed unless objections are filed by Monday next.

In the matter of William C. Poleman, an order was entered dismissing the case.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

In the matter of the Illinois Agricultural Works, M. W. Robinson, attorney for the petitioners in bankruptcy, yesterday presented a petition to the Court. The petition set forth that the order to return their schedules within five days was served on the bankrupts on the 28th July last but they have not yet furnished them as directed; that from an examination of the bankrupts' books petitioners finds their affairs so complicated and the condition of their assets and the recent transactions so involved in obscurity that he has no expectation that the schedules even if finished would give a full or sufficient information in regard to bankrupts' affairs; that important facts can only be arrived at by examination of the officers and agents of bankrupts under the order of the Court; that the President, Secretary, and Agent of the Company all reside in Marseilles, Ill.; that the agents, attorneys, etc., of the defendants reside in Chicago; in consideration of which facts he prayed that said President, Secretary, and Agent of the Company be made to appear before Register Hibbard on the 13th of August to submit to examination. The Court issued an order to that effect.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Michael Sanders, whose counsel applied on Monday for his release on a writ of habeas corpus, was again brought before Judge Gary yesterday morning, when he was discharged.

John Reily, a lad of about 12 years of age, who has been some days in jail on a charge of larceny, was yesterday released by Judge Gary, on a bail bond of $300.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

The resignation of John McGlashen, as guardian of Ada, Isabella Ann, and Charles W. Murray, minors, was accepted, and Elizabeth W. Murray was appointed in his place, under an approved bond of $200,000. The late guardian presented to the Court the receipts of the new guardian for the balance in his hands, and was discharged.

Helling Eialson was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Elias Eialson, under a bond, to be approved, of $10,000.

On the petition of the County Agent, it was ordered that a warrant and venire be issued, returnable to-day at 10 a. m., to try the question of the alleged insanity of Sophia Eustram.

Sophia F. Brahm was yesterday appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Marcus Brahm, under an approved bond of $3,100.

RUSSELL V. MANDELL—ANOTHER VERSION.

Mrs. Russell, plaintiff in the case of Russell v. Mandell, states that the report of the case in yesterday's paper was not true, and says: "This present suit was commenced in 1870, the year before the great fire of 1871. The parties failed to produce a deed, or any other papers showing title to this land at that time, and Judge Gary gave a decree for plaintiff. The land in question was entered by Mrs. Russell in her own name, and she has a patent for it from the Government. She placed it with other property in the hands of an agent, and supposed proper care was taken of it, until in 1869, she found that in 1863 it had been sold for the taxes of 1862,—purchased by one Taylor and a certificate given him. Mrs. Russell states that she never has sold this land, or joined in a conveyance of any kind for it at any time. The parties now claiming it do not show a deed or any other evidence of title to it whatever.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Timothy Wright and William Bellay file a petition in the Circuit Court, against John Kellar and the Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company, for a mechanics' lien of $3,578, upon Lots 7 and 8, in Bart and Cole's Subdivision of Block 99, School-Section Addition; also part of lot of land 45 feet front on Van Buren-st., by 160 feet deep, except a 35 feet strip next east of and adjoining Lot 7, Glass' Subdivision, said Block 99.

James Kievland begins suit in the Circuit Court in assumpsit, against William Wisborn; damages, $2,000.

Albert B. Race sues Hamlin, Hale & Co., in the Circuit Court, to recover $1,000 damages on an assumpsit.

Henry L. Gay signs a præcipe of assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Robert Hill; damages, $8,000. The defendant is proprietor of the Matteson House, and the action is brought to recover $7,280 alleged to be due complainant for services therein, and $172 for services on dwelling on corner of Ward and Washington streets, less $2,300, paid on account.

Jacob Beidler et al. file a præcipe of assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Edward MacDonald et al.; damages $1,500, and another against L. C. Carpenter; damages, $1,000.

Albert Seng and Charles Ketchum file a petition in the Circuit Court against John Seavers, Albert Crane, and Patrick Lyon for a mechanic's lien of $335 on a lot northeast corner of Buddan and Twenty-eighth streets, in this city, known as Lot 18, Block 8, F. R. Sherman's Subdivision, of part of S. E. ¼, Sec. 33, 39, 14. The other defendants come in as parties having an interest in the real estate involved.

Christian Luther begins a suit in the Superior Court against Frederick Schrader for the replevin of five cows, one of which is described as "a red cow with white spot on hip, and heart on forehead," the whole of the value of $225, including the phenomenon, which, if exhibited, could not fail to prove a formidable rival to the two-legged horse.

Augustus L. Chiltain files a præcipe of assumpsit in the Circuit Court against the Chicago Spring Works et al; damages, $200.

Thomas McHugh begins suit in the Superior Court against James T. Quinn, William Leitch, and Timothy Bradley, for the replevin of a horse and buggy, a pair of counter scales, and a quantity of teas, all of the value of $220.

Margaret Cochrane begins suit in the Superior Court against John Worth and Angus McGowan for the replevin of a number of barrels of whisky and other spirits of the value of $150.

Bertha Blocki, wife of a Washington Heights saloon-keeper filed a bill against her husband, in the Superior Court, yesterday, praying for a separate maintenance from her husband, who, she alleges, on the 2d of this month, beat her and turned her out of doors, with her two infant children. The complainant also petitions for an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of any of his worldly goods, in order that her claim upon him may be fully satisfied.

Eber C. Preble begins a suit in assumpsit in the Superior Court against the Lamar Insurance Company. The action is brought on a policy of insurance, and the damages claimed are $2,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,518—Joseph Fouch v. Lazarus Stern, Louis Snydacker, et al.; bill to remove Trustee. 44,519—Thomas H. McHugh v. James T. Quinn, William Leitch, and Timothy Bradley; replevin of horse and buggy, etc. 44,520—Margaret Cochrane v. John Worth and Angus McGowan; replevin of spirits. 44,521—Thomas C. Shepherd v. Sarah C. Trero and Henry Floy; assumpsit, $500. 44,522—Edward A. Linn et al. v. John Virgil; assumpsit, $500. 44,523—Bertha v. August Blocki; bill for separate maintenance and for an injunction. 44,524—Eber C. Preble v. the Lamar Insurance Company; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—James Kievlan v. William Wisdom; assumpsit, $2,000. 8,048—Albert Seng et al. v. John Severs et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 8,049—Barbara Dvorak v. Anton Kanak; confession of judgment, $205. 8,050—David J. Johnson et al., v. J. L. Alstrup et al.; assumpsit, $300. 8,051—Albert B. Race v. Hamlin, Hale & Co; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,052—The Frazer Lubricator Company v. George B. Swift et al.; bill for injunction. 8,053—Christian Luther v. Frederick Schroder; replevin of cattle. 8,050—Henry L. Gay v. Robert Hill; assumpsit, $8,000. 8,055—Jacob Beidler et al. v. Edward McDonald et al.; assumpsit, $1,500. 8,056—J. Beidler et al. v. L. R. Carpenter; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,057—Augustus L. Chiltain v. Chicago Spring Works et al.; assumpsit, $1,200. 8,058—Timothy Wright et al. v. John Keller and the Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company; petition for mechanics' lien.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

It is said that there are from 70,000 to 80,000 head of cattle around Wichita.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company uses 90,000 tons of Wyoming coal every month.

—Auditor O. P. Whitcomb has just returned from a trip to the lower part of Minnesota. He reports the crops in a fair condition and the farmers full of hope. Laborers are asking $3 per day, and the farmers generally seem willing to pay that price. Harvesting will be commenced in earnest the coming week.—*St Paul Pioneer*.

—The Janesville ladies, thinking the men too lukewarm in the temperance cause, have gone to work. They formed a large association, and a delegation of thirty presented a petition signed by 1,250 lady residents of that city, to the Common Council, on Wednesday night of last week, requesting them to grant no more liquor-licenses. No action was taken on it, though the ladies were courteously received.

—It was reported last evening that parties in Chicago had bought the Bethesda mineral springs at Waukesha, for $170,000. The papers were all drawn up and part of the money paid. The purchasers are stated to be possessed of ample means, and it is said they will proceed at once to bottle up and sell the water through all parts of the country. There was considerable excitement over the affair at Waukesha yesterday.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

—A young lady suggests, as a reason for the lull in the newspaper bustle trade, that the weather is entirely too warm, causing the perspiration to flow so freely that the protruding quality of the bustle is soon destroyed, thus rendering the article useless.—*Keokuk Gate City*.

—The failure of two Congregational societies in North Brookfield, Mass., to unite has induced some citizens to consider the project of establishing a fraternity, where each member may have an opportunity to express his own views and sentiments through such a speaker as he may employ. It is proposed that the fraternity be composed of fifty-two members, each to procure a speaker for one Sabbath and pay all his expenses. He may preach theology, morals, or science, and is only to be restricted in immoral teachings and personal attacks upon men and societies in that community.

—Because there is some flat swamp in the northern part of Indiana, it would seem that much valuable country has been quite overlooked. The Winamac *Democrat* says truthfully that thousands rush to the far West, paying as much for land as equally good land would cost in the northwest part of this State close to Chicago, and without the privations and sacrifices of frontier life.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Walker is the name of the female "walkist" who proposes to do 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in San Francisco. She says it is no feat, "simply the power of the mind over the physical structure."

—Joseph P. Police, a poor machinist of Atlanta, Ga., has had a bewildering run of luck. He was lately summoned to the bedside of a dying bachelor uncle in Charleston, S. C., who drew from under his pillow $1,700 in cash, several gold watches and other valuables, which he presented to the surprised nephew. After the uncle's death, Mr. Police found himself heir to the entire estate, valued at $52,000, to say nothing of $900 in gold that was discovered in a trunk, having evidently been forgotten by the old gentleman.

—A new corn plague has been discovered in Woodford County, Ill. The El Paso *Journal* learns from Mr. Richard Asay that a peculiar sort of worm, resembling a maggot, is at work upon the corn, making great havoc. It attacks the roots, eats them entirely away, the stalk and leaves dry up and topple over. This worm has made its appearance in several fields not far from town, in vast numbers. After destroying the roots of the corn stock, it develops into a black bug with wings, flies readily, and finishes up such corn as has escaped the first onslaught by attacking the stock and ear.

—About the year 1838, there was an organized band of horse thieves extending through the north part of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. A horse worth stealing was unsafe anywhere in that tract. The courts could not convict for an alibi could always be proved. At last the leader of a horse-thief detective society, in Ogle County, was shot at his own gate. The people took the matter into their own hands—shot after a regular trial two persons, and two others ran away. There was no horse stealing thereafter.

—There is an agitation at Newcastle, New South Wales, the principal shipping point for the colonial coal trade, to make that port a free one. The people state that the present dues are driving away commerce from the port, except such as are compelled to come there for cargoes, and are taking grounds for their abolition similar to those advanced here. There is considerable commerce between Newcastle and San Francisco, and our citizens must see to it that they are not behind Newcastle in this important matter.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

—If all accounts be true, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad was selected in the usual way and for the usual reasons. It is stated that one of the Commissioners owned an immense tract of land in the neighborhood of Tacoma, and that one of his relations is the largest landowner in that locality. At the moment when the Commissioners were negotiating with the citizens of Seattle they had agents busily engaged in buying up land at Tacoma.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

—A London paper says that the roof of Westminster Abbey, in which chestnut was used, was recently examined, and found to be perfectly sound. It is nearly 500 years old.

—Lovers in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, trim one another's finger nails when they are together, as proof of mutual affection.

—The Brainerd (Dakota) *Tribune* says over forty Chippewa women came into town on Wednesday, all bearing heavy loads of blueberries. "As blueberry jerkers," it adds, in the mellifluous language of the frontier, "these Chippewa Indians are red-hot."

—Mrs. Mary Conrad, wife of a wealthy farmer at Hopperville, L. I., has eloped with her husband's coachman, a colored man named Halsey. She took with her three children and what household goods could conveniently be carried during a rapid journey.

—The Whitewater (Wis.) *Register* says "since harvest has commenced we hear of the usual mishaps, and begin to see people around with their thumbs and fingers in slings. These indications of distress will increase in variety and importance as the season advances, until the threshing-machine begins its deadly mangling in the fall."

—The Colorado gopher has long been considered one of the most tenacious of animals. In laying brick the other day, a Monroe street mason had occasion to break one of them, and great was his astonishment to find a young gopher in it. The creature was blind, and it could scarcely move, but it eagerly ate cheese and bread crumbs. It seems that a nest of young ones was thrown in the clay-mill last spring, and it was thought that they escaped, but by some coincidence of nature this one was entombed in a brick, which was burned with the rest.—*Greeley Tribune*.

—We noticed some days since that Jon Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, had taken a contract for putting in a pontoon bridge between that place and McGregor, for the St. Paul Company. Now we learn the pontoons are to be 300 feet long, and so arranged as to be swung out of the way to let boats and rafts pass. It is expected, if successful, this will do away with all other bridges, and it is claimed it is much cheaper, and as easily managed.—*LaCross Republican*.

—A merciless Keokuk creditor attached a cow that belonged to a woman in destitute circumstances, for a debt of $25. The cow was the only means of support for herself and two babies. Through her attorney she acknowledged the correctness of the claim against her, and then turned about and sued the creditor for unlawfully attaching her property. After a hearing of the case, the jury returned a verdict in her favor, fixing the damages at $30. And now the merciless creditor is bothered to find where the profits of the undertaking are to come from.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY Building, have in hand to loan for 3 years $1,200 and $1,000 on improved city real estate. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IN large and small sums, at 9 per cent, immediately. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 20 Foot Block, S. W. corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$22,000 (WILL SELL SMALL AMOUNTS) first mortgage notes, well secured; bear 8 per cent interest; make equal to 15 per cent interest. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, TO LOAN at current rates on Chicago real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 30 Bryan Block.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables: 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit good purchase money; mortgages wanted. H. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 178 State-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000 ON GOOD SOUTH Side property, near boulevard; large margin; abstract complete. B 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON inside improved property; principals only need apply at Room 16, No. 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—I HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO WANTS to borrow $2,000 to $2,500 for 3 or 5 years. He will give first mortgage on 6½ acres worth $6,600, and will pay 10 per cent interest. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FROM 1 to 5 years in sums from $1,000 upwards on real estate; $4,000 on house on leased ground or good collaterals. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $5,000 and upward. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—3 SHOW-cases, 2 long tables, 25 yards carpet, oil-cloths, 2 bed springs, mattresses, bedsteads, 1 hand lounge, 2 wash-stands, bureau and glass, 2 rockers, chairs, mirrors, 1 cook stove (No. 8) and utensils, 2 parlor heating stoves, and a great many articles to numerous to mention. These things will be sold for $250 if taken to-day. Call at 358 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SIX ROOMS, complete for housekeeping; everything in good order; also, tables, show-cases, etc.; will sell the entire things for $250 if taken at once. Call at 366 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash price. Chamber sets, marble top, $75. Parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, mattresses, etc. You will find it for your interest to examine our stock and prices. EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO., 333 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elaborate designs—surpasses all. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Seven styles—all sizes. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. The new Empire Office-Desk now ready. Combines both a low and high desk; convertible into a perfect bed. Prices, $25 to $110. Sold on installments, if desired, of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 333 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $500 TO take the place of a retiring partner in an established manufacturing business; good profits; other business the reason of selling. Address B 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH IN A well-established business that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be readily increased by the help of a live man. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WANTED TO ASsist in an all cash established retail business; pays good income for two and can be increased; $800 cash required for half interest. Address S 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE MAN TO take a prominent one-third interest in our office; excellent chance. A. J. CHASE & CO., 185 South Clark.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A DAILY CASH BUSIness now paying $300 monthly; stock at cost; capital required about $500. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FLOURING MILL WITH SIX run of stone, now doing a good business, in this State. Will take one or more good farms in trade. R. P. BLANCHARD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 133 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 216 acres in Illinois for Chicago real estate. Address E. R. GARD, 79 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD FOR lots at Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STEAM FLOURING-mill for any kind of property, or will borrow $1,600, paying big interest. Address R, 955 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FINE MARE, sound and kind, for a fast pacing horse or trotter. Address KRAFT & CO., corner Ellsworth and Polk-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 354 State-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND 30 ton railroad track scale; a customer may be found by addressing N 58, Tribune office, stating price and where it may be seen &c.

WANTED—SMALL WATER POWER WITH AN ordinary building on it. SAMUEL HARTLEY, Painesville, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE YOUNG MAN FROM MICHigan, who had a friend with him named Vick, will please call at No. 294 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given for any information leading to the discovery of the team that upset the light (red running-geared) wagon at Adams and Canal-sts., Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 5, about 4 o'clock. ARMOUR & THOMSON, corner Canal and Jackson-sts.

PERSONAL—TWO LADIES, WHILE DRIVING ON Peck-court towards Wabash-av., Wednesday p. m., recognized two gents. If agreeable, address G. & D., Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TENTS OF ALL SIZES FOR PICNICS, hunting and fishing parties; also, canvas wagon covers, hammocks, and camp chairs at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE TUG "THE DOUGLAS," BUILT in 1872; length 68 feet, breadth 14 feet, diameter of cylinder 18½ inches, stroke 21 inches, in all respects a first-class tug. Apply to CLARK & DOUGLAS, 143 Erie-st., Buffalo.

FOR SALE—4 GOOD BILLIARD-TABLES, ONLY 12 months in use. A bargain. Apply 40 South Water-st.

MUSICAL.

DON'T PAY FULL PRICE WHEN YOU CAN GET $210 Estey organs (new) for $135, and $700 Bradbury piano (new) for $425, at publishing office, 454 Wabash-av.

ORGAN—FOR SALE A PIPE ORGAN, 12 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves, pedals, suitable for a small church or for the parlor; a great bargain; worth half a dozen Reed organs; price, $850 only. Apply at 315½ West Lake-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. ONE ORGAN, three years ago cost $1,000, will be sold for $450 at 259 East Randolph-st. by J. PRESTON.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW AND USEful article, as staple as flour, wanted in every family and every store. Apply to R. BLY, West Side Briggs House.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN THAT know how to sell good goods can make money selling our useful articles, 50 cent samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE BAY MARE, ROUND body, scar on right fore heel, bay at butt of tail, about 16 hands, no shoes on; also, one black horse, small white spot back of each ear; got the heaves, and about 16 hands high. Any person returning or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LYON & SON, corner Elston-av., and Snow-st., North Branch.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 166 West Madison-st.

THE CELEBRATED GIPSY PALMIST CAN BE consulted at rooms, 411 South Clark-st. Fee, $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY A GOOD 1½-STORY house and lot, west of Union Park; only $350 down. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 113 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 FEET, N. W. corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., will be sold at a low price and easy terms, or exchanged for house and lot on Third or Fourth-avs. ALFRED JAMES, S. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., OAKLEY-st., and Irving-place, between Polk and Taylor-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES NEAR THE DOUGLAS Park Boulevard and Twelfth-st., and near the park, in Goodwin's Subdivision; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON FOR-est-av., just south of Thirty-second-st. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND brick house; lot 22½x125; on Warren-av., near Robey-st; very cheap, and easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOMEBODY WILL GET A bargain on house and lease, No. 195 Twenty-sixth-st. L. H. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$13,000—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Ashland-av. Will rent if desired; also, trade for good unimproved property.

$10,000—50x180 feet, with comfortable house, on Ellis-av., convenient to steam or horse-cars.

W. J. DURHAM, Room 2, 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BRICK HOUSE OF 2 stories and attic, no basement; house about 40x50 feet, lot 50x180, a most desirable home; has been held at $30,000, can be bought now for $22,500; easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 150X175 FEET, EAST front, south of Twenty-fifth-st., at $300 per foot; easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS, NEAR CORNER of Wood and Wabansia-sts.; we will sell this property for three-fourths of its cash value, viz., $3,000. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAIN IN A HOME—100x125 feet on Jackson-st., west of Western-av.; good house of 12 rooms, only $7,200. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-eighth-st., 75x180; $100 per foot. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, new, containing 11 rooms, with modern improvements, on Prairie-av.; lot, 37½x125. Price, $10,000. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $175 each, on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO ACRE PROPERTY.
10 to 50 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14.
18 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 14.
5 to 10 acres in Sec. 1, 37, 14, four blocks west of woolen factory.
THOS. A. HILL, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13. 372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK AND OAKLAND PROPerty—Several fine residences near lake and depot on easy terms.
Fine building sites at Egandale, Springfield-st., at Hyde Park. Will show parties wishing to buy.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SITUATED IN WEST EVanston; price, $550 per acre; ¼ cash, balance on easy terms.
3¾ acres or 590 front feet, situated on West Church-st.; price, $2,000 cash.
17 acres at North Evanston; price, $1,000 per acre, all suitable for subdividing.
J. R. FOWLER, office 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, Kent Building. Office hours 8 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 40 acres on the line of C., D. & V. R. R., the best bargain in the town of Worth. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 20 acres. Price, $500 per acre. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot; special terms and facilities offered parties who will build. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE AND attractive residences, a short distance south of city limits, near Drexel-boulevard and lake. The owner, being desirous of leaving the city, will sell at a bargain for cash; or will accept part cash, part unimproved property, and balance on long time. Address N 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—8¾ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,150 per acre. Small payment down; balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Coryell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON JOHNSON-AV., DIrectly west of Morgan Park. A great bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BURNSIDE AND FORty-ninth streets; no cash payment if party improves; interest 6 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Northwestern car works; easy terms; long time; to the party who will build no cash required, and five years' time given. Free ride, cars or carriage; excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $375, IN $10 MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 33x150 feet, with sidewalk, in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRable dwelling house of eight rooms, and lot 142x152 feet, cheap and on easy terms.
North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities, good society, quick and cheap fares and splendid soil! The investment of a small sum of money in this property is as safe as a Government bond, and will yield larger returns. For printed abstract and plat, apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF MY CHOICE PROPERTY at Norwood Park, one block from depot. To parties who will build, will take small payment down and balance to suit purchaser. Lots 50x200 and 400 feet deep, some covered with old fruit trees. L. B. SHEPHARD, Room 4, 280 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and four acres improved land, near depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $525; cash $160; balance $10 monthly; no agency business. This is subdivision of 500 acres, 300 acres already sold. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, on the line of the C., D. & V. R. R. $1,000 is subscribed on this property to help build the road, which gives every purchaser of lots in this subdivision a free pass for three years. Terms: $2,500 cash, Nov. 1; $6,000 balance, 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED FARMS OF 65, 80, 140, 212, and 480 acres within 30 miles from Chicago at decided bargains. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$23,000—FARM ON FOX RIVER, FOR cash and Chicago property. GEO. E. EARLIE, 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN RICE COUNTY, MINN., and in Linn County, Mo., both under good cultivation, and clear of incumbrance, for salable merchandise or Chicago property. Will give bargains. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE, barn, and 1 acre of land; $3,000 for a good house and 6 acres; $6,500 only for 61 acres with best of building, fruit, etc., near depot, 30 minutes ride from Chicago; must be sold this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, ON NORTH Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Division, for which I would like to exchange first-class suburban property. Address T 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, COTTAGE OR house and lot, West Side; about $5,000; possession November; hear from owners. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY A RESIDENCE ON THE North Side, east of Wells-st, worth about $15,000. Address T 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE LOT, WORTH $400 OR $500. Will pay all or part in first-class staple goods at card prices. Give description and price. Address S 57, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHURCH-ST., WHILE GOING FROM North-av. to Menominee-st., Tuesday evening, Aug. 5, a package of bills and receipts, valuable only to the owner. Finder will please leave them at 286 Hurlbut-st. GEO. S. LYONS.

LOST—A BRUNETTE COLORED COW. A LIBeral reward will be paid for her return to 272 West Erie-st.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN ADAMS and Twenty-second-sts., two order-books, of no value to any one but the owner. A suitable reward will be given for their return to 25 River-st.

TAKEN UP—AT MY PLACE, 2 MILES WEST OF Brighton, on Archer-av., on Aug. 2, 1873, a bay mare, about 11 years old, weighs about 12 cwt., star in forehead. The owner can have her by paying expenses. OGELSBY.

$5 REWARD—WILL THE EXPRESSMAN WHO was employed to haul a pig of tin from our store Wednesday noon, July 30, please call on us and receive the above reward. CRERAR, ADAMS & CO.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN BUSIness in this city, to form the acquaintance of some accomplished young lady. Object: Company for church and places of amusement, perhaps matrimony; best of references given and required. Address S 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, ON FULTON-ST., modern improvements and barn; 6-room cottage, West Van Buren-st.; immediate possession. DUFF PORTER, 155 and 157 Washington-st., Room 4. Call from 11 till 2.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—10-ROOM BASEMENT cottage 783 Wabash-av.; completely furnished. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, TO a small family who will board owner. Good neighborhood west of Union Park. Address V 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 22 DAVIS-st.; in good order; near horse-cars. T. C. HILL, Room 7, 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT AND DESIRABLE RESidence on Ashland-av. W. J. DURHAM, Room 2, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES NEAR UNION PARK, 11 and 9 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Apply to C H B, 129 Dearborn-st., third floor.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS—FURNISHED cottage on Michigan-av., south of Thirtieth-st., to party without children. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 113 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water. Carpets for sale, and immediate possession given.

TO RENT—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, A FURnished house; the parties renting will have to board a gent and wife. Apply at 131 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, CONtaining six rooms, bath and pantry. Apply at 331 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE CONTAINing six rooms, until May 1, 1874, at $43 per month. No. 339 Butterfield-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 43 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., near Ellis-av., 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc., convenient to steam and horse-cars; rent $45 per month. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—138 NORTH WOOD-ST., ALL MODERN improvements, furnace, gas, water-closets, barn, etc. GUSTIN & WALLACE, No. 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOM IN BRICK BUILDING CORNER of Archer and Stewart-avs., 36x50 feet, with or without power. Apply on the premises or 149 Archer-av.

TO RENT—THREE OR SIX ROOMS IN THE BRICK building 123 West Randolph-st.; also the second floor in No. 17 South Desplaines-st. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING FIVE GOOD rooms, water and gas, 736 State-st. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WATER, SINK, AND wood-shed, rear of 89 South Sangamon-st. Apply at 89. Rent $15.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO NICE ROOMS, AT 400 Wabash-av. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 South Clark.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 135 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking lake and exposition grounds. Apply at Room 43, Nos. 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, in a fine private house; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, from $15 to $30, to gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS. INQUIRE AT 16 WEST Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SOME elegantly furnished rooms; price from $2 to $4 per week; every modern convenience, and near Union Park. Address S 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 EAST Madison-st., Room 7:
Store No. 165 North Clark-st.
116 South Franklin-st.
280 South Halsted-st.
153 West Van Buren-st.
House No. 882 West Washington-st.
39 Walnut-st.
150 and 206 West Jackson-st.
1,029 State-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A MILLINERY STORE WITH a large show window. Apply at 353 West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK AND FINE OFFICE ROOM IN our basement office, Empire Block. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of No. 54 West Madison-st. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A LIVery and boarding-stable, in good location. Will accommodate 100 horses. Apply to J. B. CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD, LIGHT BASEMENT, 80X80 feet, on northeast corner of State and Adams-st. Apply to J. CLARK, 164 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH LOFT ON THE OLD City Hotel corner, southeast corner Lake and State-sts., with use of steam elevator. Lofts heated by steam; stairways on both Lake and State-sts. Apply to PAGE BROS. & CO., Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE USE OF THE APollo Musical Club, a large room in some building centrally located. No objection to height if room can be reached by an elevator. Address WM. SPRAGUE, 48 Erie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY TIME BETWEEN now and Oct. 1, a house of about 10 rooms, with modern improvements; North Side preferred. E. F. CRAGIN, of Cragin, Bros. & Co., 141, 143, and 145 Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., CONVENIENT TO MADISON and Randolph—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, best of accommodations; terms reasonable.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., TO RENT WITH board, two large nicely furnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

42 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A LARGE, PLAIN-furnished, front-room for gentleman and wife, with board; terms, $15 per week.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.; NEAR MADISON—A parlor and a smaller room in a private family; all the modern improvements. First-class table board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON, TO rent with board, two large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, except carpet; also single room.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, A pleasant furnished room, with board.

338 ANN-ST.—ELEGANT ALCOVE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; also one square room. Reference required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; also one single room.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND one large front room with closet or suite, hot and cold water; private family.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURNISHed room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. References given and required.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

499 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with board, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of front rooms handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also pleasant rooms, double or single; references required.

608 WABASH-AV—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR A 1 parties. References exchanged.

665 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT AND ONE back room, suitable for two persons each.

694 WABASH-AV., A LARGE COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for two persons, with board; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.—Very desirable furnished front rooms, en suite or single, with board.

767 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; also day board; large front parlor; price moderate.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House Hotel; excellent table and room at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, except carpets, with first-class table board; house modern improvements, pleasantly located, near centre of business, and terms reasonable.

292 SEDGWICK-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN TO board in a small American family; no children.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address J 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A quiet, genteel home in a private Episcopal family where there are no boarders. Answers will please be explicit. References unquestionable. Address WALTER F, Tribune office.

BOARD—SECOND-STORY FRONT, AND TWO OR three other rooms, first-class house, south-side. Address A 49.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and buggies at low prices; also, a few second-hand buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF IRON GRAY MATCHED horses. Weight from 2,500 to 2,600 lbs. Inquire at T. E. MORRIS' livery-stable, Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK SADDLE-horse; single footer, perfectly sound, one of the handsomest horses in the city. Apply at stable in rear Bigelow-House, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 TOP BUGgy, 1 express wagon, 1 light Portland cutter, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORKING MARE, HARness and wagon; price $60. Apply at 33 Third-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD SADDLE pony. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BLACK HORSE, NEW buggy, and harness; horse 7 years old, stylish and fast; must be sold in five days, as I go into the country. Address B 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, AND harness, very cheap for cash. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 East VanBuren-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK FOR WHOLESALE and retail cigar business, who is familiar with the trade and speaks German. Address B 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND ACTIVE MAN, ONE who understands the market business preferred. Apply between 1 and 3. TEBBETTS & GARLAND, Wabash-av. Market, corner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED BOOT AND shoe salesman, with good city reference; none others need apply. M. H. BARNETT, 118 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ENtry clerk. Apply to V 2, Tribune office, stating experience and what salary expected.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house, an office boy of good character and well recommended. Address in handwriting of applicant S 56, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CRACKER BAKER. ADdress, with reference and wages expected. HARRIS & COTTLE, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—MECHANICS—TO BUILD AND TAKE good property in city in part payment. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER AND writer to take charge of the political department of a long-established Democratic-Liberal newspaper. A good canvasser, able to make a political speech if required, preferred. Must be of good habits, industrious, willing to labor at the case, and work for reasonable wages. Situation permanent, and wages paid weekly. Address, with reference, COUNTRY PUBLISHER, care Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO to Evanston, who have a little money and wish to purchase a lot in Evanston. To such I will give steady work till December, and pay half cash, balance to ward lot; or I will sell the lot and furnish lumber to build the party a house; or I will sell 50 of my best lots in North Evanston to those who will build, on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE grinding and polishing of new shears and scissors. Only thorough mechanics need apply. 67 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SUPERINTENDENT FOR a woolen mill; must be of sober, industrious habits, a good workman, and in every way competent to fill the position. Address, with references, F. A. DAVIS & CO., Xenia, Ill.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A GOOD FINISHer and ruler and general workman. Apply to BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 112 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL SAWYER. APply at Twenty-second and Fisk-sts. GOSS & PHILLIPS Manufacturing Co.

WANTED—20 GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO WORK on Asylum at St. Joe, Mo. Four months' work and good wages and no loss of time. Good men will get work without fail. Apply to JEREMIAH IRWIN, at Asylum, St. Joe, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD BLANK BOOK FORWARDer; permanent job for a good man. 56 and 58 Fifth-av. J. DALE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT TINning at 285 East Madison-st., Room 52.

WANTED—STONE-CUTTERS, AT TWENTYsixth-st. and Michigan-av.; 10 or 12 good men to work on limestone. McGLINCEY & MERRIGOLD.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MARBLE-CUTTERS and mantel setters, at 341 Wabash-av. Call to-day.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CHILDRENS' CARriage factory; one who thoroughly understands the manufacture of childrens' carriages and toys; no others need apply. Inquire at 380 Fifth-av.

WANTED—10 LATHERS, AT 1070 HARRISON-ST., to-day, or call at 678 Indiana-st. after 6 p. m.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH, WITH helper, and carriage painter, at 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO SUPERINtend a limestone quarry; to one having some experience, and who can bring good testimonials as to character and habits, a good and permanent position is open. Address SECRETARY, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND SOME STONE-masons to work at the bridge at Louisiana, Mo., for Reynolds, Saipaugh & Co.; free transportation; no office charge; will leave Thursday evening, at 8 p. m. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS BEECHER, Agent, at Laurie's Hotel, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, $175 PER DAY; 10 saw-mill hands; free fare; 60 and 45 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—700 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS, AND 500 for station work, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day, and 40 to 50 cents per yard for station work; company work; no contractors, and no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. J. SNELL, Company's Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—200 MORE RAILROAD MEN FOR THE Wisconsin Central; company work and sure pay; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day. Apply to C. J. SNELL, 37 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO-DAY—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF first-class situations and work for a number of good men. 154 Madison-st., Room C Major Block.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES $2 TO $1.75 per day; board, $4 to $3.50 per week; free fare; also saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Northwestern Railroad in Wisconsin; steady work and company pay; no charges in office; wages $2.75 per day. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR THE PITTSburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company; wages, $2 per day; entirely free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st. Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS, NORTHWEST CORNER Lake-av. and Egan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT business that will pay them $75 per week, to call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 54 North Canal-st.

WANTED—25 MEN AND BOYS AT THE CHICAGO Fire and Stove-Brick Works, corner Thirty-second and Butler-sts., two blocks west of the Fort Wayne track. Come ready for work to-day.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man, well-acquainted in city, for light work. Address, with references, GEO. H. HOWARD, 240 Washington-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO IN THE country; wife as cook, $1 a day; man light work, good pay; also a laundry girl. 395 Wabash-av., Mrs. BALKAM'S. Good help can be had at this office.

WANTED—CITY AGENT AND GENERAL SALESmen. A reliable, competent man can get a good situation. Undoubted references strictly required. German preferred. Apply at MERKER BROS., 143 State-st.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH A FEW hundred dollars can hear of a good situation. Inquire at 154 Madison-st., Room C Major Block.

WANTED—MEN FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS IN the country; $30 a week and expenses, easy. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD YARD-MAN. APPLY AT Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL EVERYWHERE OUR new, quick-selling household articles; pay $5 to $25 daily profits; territory given. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL A PATENT ARTIcle used daily by every person. Fortunes can be made by it. 56 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS to work in a photograph gallery, and learn the art; must be able to supply first-class references. To such a good chance will be given. Apply at the Orient Photograph Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 1060 NORTH HALSTED-ST., A man and his wife; the man for janitor, and woman as cook or laundress. At Clark-st. bridge take a Lincoln-av. car to its stopping-place.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework in small family; cottage house; good wages. Call Thursday afternoon. 516 Washington-av., porper Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron at 65 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook, with good references; none other need apply. 466 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house; one with a good recommend can have a desirable situation at once. 177 West Washington.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a family of three; will pay liberal wages for a competent girl. Apply Friday forenoon at 45 Park-av., corner Paulina-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL UNDER 18, TO CARE for three children. A good home for a good girl. Apply at 679 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Inquire at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—GIRL, AT NO. 71 NORTH SHELDON-st., to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron. Apply this day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM, over Beardsley, Newton & Co.'s stable, rear of 187 and 189 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ORDER COOK (female), at THOMSON'S restaurant, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. Inquire at 549 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 130 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 548 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; none but those that are competent need apply; wages, $3 per week; four in family. Apply at 800 West Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, for small family on South Side. Call at 138 and 140 LaSalle-st., basement office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; small family; $4 per week. Apply 541 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 383 WEST TAYLOR-ST., TO do general housework. Call for three days.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WET NURSE at No. 480 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 1130 PRAIRIE-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 120 TWENTY-fourth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HEALTHY WET nurse. Call at 758 Michigan-av., between 12 and 1.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A child 2 years old, and do the work of one person. Apply, with reference, 747 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, 114 and 116 South State.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT ROOM 12 CENtral Union Block, Madison-st., near Market.—Female cook for Michigan, $50 per month; lake cooks, shirt-ironers, boarding-house, hotel, and restaurant cooks; Swede at 838 Cottage Grove-av., wages $4.50. Call to-day and get suited. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—NEAT GIRLS FOR RESTAURANT, dish-washers, and second cook, who understand the business, at 170 Adams-st., corner Fifth-av.

WANTED—SCRUBBERS AND PAINT CLEANERS at BROWN'S Restaurant, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THORoughly acquainted with the grain and commission business, through long experience in this city, desires an engagement as bookkeeper with some good house in that line. Is a practical accountant and can furnish very best recommendations. Address, giving name, N 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) as assistant bookkeeper, clerk or porter. Had five years' experience, and can give good references. R 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A good bookkeeper and correspondent in English, German, Italian and French; is ready to commence anything. Address R 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL, AS CLERK or storeroom keeper, or steward; is a good carver. Wages not less than $40 per month. Address N 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) in a clothing store, where he can work his way up. Can give good references. Address N 51, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BUILDer, as foreman of carpenters; has had several years' experience in all branches of building. Can give good reference as required. Address BUILDER, 391 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER IN A first-class establishment. Thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the profession. J S, 663 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED plow-maker; can make patterns for any kind of plow. Best of references. Address T F C, Box 259, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDERstands the working of Portland cement in many different styles. Apply, by letter, to C. H., in care of Magnuson & Boyle, 699 North Halsted-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARRIAGE-BODY maker, wanting work in city. Address 51 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CARpenter, as foreman. Is posted in Chicago work, and a driver. References A 1. Address N 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BREAD OR PASTRY-baker, in hotel or restaurant. Address N 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER IN A first-class establishment. Experienced in the profession. J. L. N., 12 Eldridge-court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS BREAD, biscuit, and fancy cake and pastry maker; 18 years' experience in Canada and the States. L. J. O. BAKER, 764 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon or truck by a man who knows the city; can care for horses and be handy about a store. Call at 515 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work; has experience, to wait on table or general housework in a small family; references from last employer. Call at 13 Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman, for general housework in a private family. Apply 181 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL, PLAIN PRIvate family in the country, by a respectable person, to do housework. JENNIE HAZEL, 181 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, a first-class cook in a large boarding-house. Apply at 159 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN an American family; North Side preferred. Call, or address 77 Vedder-st., near Larrabee.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second or general housework in a nice small private family; good references if required. Please call at 1000 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. 166 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH woman to do the general housework of a small family; can be seen at 234 State-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person in a first-class private family to do second work or cooking, where there is no washing; North Side preferred; references given if required. Please inquire at 238 Ohio-st., for two days.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO WASH and iron in a laundry, or would prefer to take washing and ironing at home; would also be willing to go out by the day in private family. Can be seen for two days at 143 Forquer-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SECOND girl, or to do general housework in a small family. 68 Coolidge-st., up-stairs, in front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take care of a child, with references. Call at 180 North Wells-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, possessed of experience and refinement, as seamstress or housekeeper in a respectable family. First-class city reference can be given. South Side preferred. No Irish need apply. Call for three days at 61 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A respectable English girl, or would like to attend a bakery. Address A F, 339 West Harrison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to. For particulars, call or address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 12 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade the business has a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A FIRST-CLASS ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, and soda water establishment for sale, the best in the city, cheap for cash. Call at 374 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN—A SMALL LOT OF HOUSEHOLD furniture for sale cheap; the person buying can secure a small boarding-house with 8 prompt paying boarders. Call to-day at 266 South Clinton-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM saloon for sale, cheap. Been doing a large business for six years. Address B 73, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 228 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A SALOON FOR SALE AT 76 BLUE ISLAND-AV. Inquire on the premises.

FACTORY CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. AND Stewart-av., with wood-working machinery, almost new, for sale or to rent, very cheap. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 East VanBuren-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF BOARDING-HOUSE of 26 rooms, with good laundry attached, for sale. Apply on the premises, 103½ North Wells-st.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, WITH STOCK and fixtures, tools, horse, and wagon, for sale cheap. Apply on premises, 276 South Park-av.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY A FOUNDRY AND machine-shop, cheap, and on easy terms; good locality for business, and well known; shop now running and doing good business, and part rented for enough to pay all expenses. Small amount cash, and balance taken in work; or will take all or part in good property. Good reasons for selling. For particulars call or address E. W. FOWLER, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

SAMPLE ROOM DOING A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness for sale at a bargain. Address T 48, Tribune office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AND store to rent, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and Butterfield-sts.; a first-rate place for grocery and liquors; store kept as such four years; proprietor going into other business.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN A good bakery (good locality), with horse, harness, wagon, etc. For further particulars address N 45, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address, MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 28, 1873.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

SEWING MACHINES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER; EQUAL TO new; perfect order; cost $75.00; will sell for $24.00. 1033 Indiana-av.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also, a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 420 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 673 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, 155 Madison.

WASHINGTON.

Another Official Explanation Regarding the Fort Snelling Sale.

A Sharp Claim Agent Preparing for a Raid on the Treasury.

The Syndicate and Its Alleged Perquisites.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FORT SNELLING SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—In the matter of the sale of Fort Snelling, the War Department appears mainly to rest the force of its case upon the opinion of the then Attorney-General, J. S. Black, as against the report of the committees of Congress regarding the validity of the sale. Indeed, the Board of Army Officers sent by Gen. Belknap to investigate the matter now state that they did not consider in the scope of their inquiry the matters relative to the validity of the sale, as reported by the committees of Congress, and that they only incidentally referred to the reports of these committees as a minor part of the history of the transaction. It will not be forgotten that at the time Jerry Black gave this opinion Congress and the Administration were at loggerheads, and that Jerry Black belonged to the Administration. It was often hinted at that time that opinions from the Attorney-General's office could be made to order. It would appear, therefore, that to a great extent the reliance of the War Department upon this opinion of the Attorney-General as to the validity of the sale is, so far as the merits of the case go, of the most technical character.

EXPENSE OF THE MODOC WAR.

Much interest has recently been manifested by Treasury officials to discuss the actual cost of the Modoc war. It is known that a very large allowance is to be made for the expenses of the campaign, but the War Department has hitherto declined to give the Treasury any information as to the amount.

A SHARP CLAIM-AGENT.

There is considerable excitement at the Post-Office Department on account of a movement on the part of a certain lawyer to adjust the salaries of the Postmasters in the small Western towns, who hitherto have received the nominal sum of $12 per year. Under the new Postal act the salaries of all officers who do not receive a specified compensation may be adjusted according to the actual amount of business transacted, as determined by the amount of stamps canceled. In many of the Western towns, where this increase of compensation is mainly due, Postmasters have for years been attending to their duties for the small sum of $12 or $25 annually, considering that the compensation and the other local advantages which the post-offices might bring was sufficient compensation. Meanwhile these towns have grown in population to such an extent that there are very many instances known to the Department of Postmasters in towns having a population of 3,000 who only receive a salary of $12 per year. A shrewd claim-agent has got hold of this matter, and undertaken to secure the adjustment for Postmasters. From the records of the Department and other sources he has been able to obtain the addresses, and he has sent these Postmasters propositions to adjust their salaries under the new law. The Department at first appeared willing to undertake the adjustment itself, and settled some cases, but the amount became so large as to threaten materially to reduce the appropriation of the Post-Office Department for salaries for this year. The Postmaster-General has accordingly refused to adjust any more cases. This lawyer has, therefore, filed his petition in the Court of Claims, and is still proceeding with the work. Many of the Postmasters state that they are unwilling to make claim against the Government, for fear that it might lose them their place. The aggregate sum which is estimated by the officials of the Department to be due to officers for the readjustment of these salaries is $50,000.

THE SYNDICATE.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions to the contrary in the New York press, the Treasury officials still persistently deny that the Syndicate had the free use of $50,000,000 of bonds, or their equivalent in gold, from the 1st of June until the 30th of July. It is stated that the Syndicate paid in advance at the time of the delivery either in coin or 5-20 bonds for every bond of the new 5 per cents which they received. The only explanation offered by the Treasury, however, for the great length of time—a period of two months—which elapsed before these bonds appeared in the debt statement, is the declaration that that length of time was necessary to the proper accounting and the redemption process of those bonds. The process of Treasury bookkeeping is so complicated that each bond must pass through the hands of numerous officers, and be entered at least upon three different books, before it can be said to appear upon the books of the Treasury. It is believed here that the attacks upon the Treasury in this respect are, to a great extent traceable to the clique in New York, which is endeavoring to bull gold. It is known that the Jay Gould clique are carrying over $15,000,000 of gold, upon which they have already lost nearly 2 per cent. These private parties have been known to ship large quantities of gold within the last four weeks, which has had the effect materially to reduce the price of exchange. One element in the plan of the clique has been to show that the alleged balances of gold in the Treasury were not so great as reported, and that the gold product of the country was inadequate to the business demands of the country. Thus far they seem to have been successful.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

As regards the Treasury, Secretary Richardson asserts that the regular balance-statement of gold represents the gold which is actually, and not constructively, in the Treasury, and is a bona fide exhibit of the Treasury as represented by the banks at the time when the several statements were made. He is also certain that he will be able to protect the general business interests of the country against the operations of any cliques in gold which may be preparing to control the market at the time of the fall importations. There is reason, however, to believe that the gold product is much greater than has been supposed, and that henceforth the gold coinage monthly will be nearly equal to the export demand. The importations as reported to the Treasury are considerably less than they have been at any corresponding period in previous years. The Treasury officials say the stagnation of business is not so much the cause for this reduced importation as a general plan on the part of importers, whereby they import in much smaller quantities, and conduct business in safer methods.

There is reason to believe that the Treasury Department will reserve its currency balances during the summer months so far as possible, in order to meet the necessities of the crops and of the fall trade. The programme for the sales of gold for this month, and the assertion of the Treasury officials, warrant this statement. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that no bull clique in gold should be permitted in any way to cripple the business of the Treasury, and, although it is unlikely that he will reserve the currency resources to such an extent as to postpone payment of current liabilities, it seems certain that all proper measures will be used to prevent a dear currency market during the fall months.

SOLDIER COLONIZATION.

Another association has been formed in Baltimore to settle a colony in the West, composed of persons who were Union soldiers and sailors in the late war. There are at at present about seventy-five members in the association, composed chiefly of mechanics. They propose to avail themselves of the act of Congress of June 8, 1872, giving 160 acres of public lands to soldiers and sailors who have served ninety days or five years, or who, by actual settlement, have enough time served to comply with the provisions of the act to make the balance of the five years. The colony proposes to go out from Baltimore next spring, either to Kansas or Colorado, taking their wives and families, the majority of the members being married. About two weeks ago a similar colony from East Baltimore, having sixty names on the roll, went out to Kansas, and a third colony, it is understood, is being formed in the western section of the city.

A NEW DEVICE TO PREVENT FRAUD.

It has come out that the patentee of the new cigar-box which it is proposed to introduce is a brother-in-law of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass. It is claimed that the box would not serve to prevent fraud, and could only add to the expense of dealers, without any corresponding advantage to the Government.

CHECKS UPON DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The Treasury Department has found it necessary to place an additional check upon disbursing officers. Accordingly the Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued an order to all United States depositaries and other disbursing officers, instructing them to refuse payment upon all checks of disbursing officers which may have been drawn since Jan. 1, 1872, other than the checks of Pension Agents, upon which the exact purpose which the check is drawn is not stated. Directions are made for notifying the Department in all cases where checks are so refused, in order that the expense of refusal may be collected from the accounts of delinquent disbursing officers.

POSTAL DECISION.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has just rendered a decision to the effect that no part of the appropriation made to the Department for postage can be used for any purpose whatever other than the purchase of postage-stamps. An application was made by the stationery division of the Treasury Department to pay for the expressage on letter scales, and of the postage appropriation, the Comptroller refused payment for the reason assigned. The exact words of the Appropriation law are: "That the following amounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated for the following-named officers and departments for purchase of postage-stamps for use during the fiscal year." The order of the Treasury Department and of the other Departments with regard to the use of the express for heavy packages cannot consequently affect the postage appropriation. All payments for expressing must be taken out of appropriations devoted to that purpose, and, in cases where there are no appropriations, the Department will be compelled to purchase postage-stamps instead of using the express.

CHEAP POSTAGE WITH FRANCE.

During a period of four years our Government has been negotiating with France for a cheap postage treaty. We have sent two Commissioners to France, both of whom were rather shabbily treated. Lately negotiations have been conducted through Minister Washburne. He had effected a treaty with the officers of the French postal service, limiting the rate of letter postage to 8 cents. The French Finance Minister, who is superior to the postal authorities, refused to approve the treaty, as it too materially reduced the revenues of France. Since that time negotiations have been conducted direct between the French Minister here and the Post-Office Department. France has proposed a treaty at 9 cents, our Government to pay the sea postage both ways. This has been refused yesterday. The Postmaster-General has presented an ultimatum to the French Minister. This proposition is that the letter postage shall be fixed at 9 cents, free to the destination, each country to pay for the sea transportation of its own letters, and each country to maintain its present standard of weight, and that no accounts be kept. The present basis of letter-weight in France is a third of an ounce. This difference in the standard of weight has caused great inconvenience and mistakes in the reduction from a third to a half ounce, and if a treaty was concluded on the basis of the French 10 grammes standard, it would be necessary for our Government to supply all Postmasters with a new seal graduated upon the mitric system to the weight of one-third of an ounce. The French Minister will forward the ultimatum to his Government, but he expresses fears that it will not be accepted. He says that the acceptance of such a proposition would practically raise the French standard from one-third to one-half an ounce, inasmuch as France has treaties with all European countries on this basis of one-third of an ounce. The French Minister thinks that France could not maintain its treaties after making a treaty with this country on the basis of half an ounce. He has, therefore, very little hopes that the proposition will be accepted.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The following internal revenue appointments were made today: James Stall, Storekeeper, Seventh District, Kentucky. Surveyors of Distilleries; Frederick W. Stockes, Seventh District, Indiana; Alpheus H. Mahone, Third District, Western Virginia; and John H. Bosler, Third District, Western Virginia.

SUPPOSED SMUGGLER.

Capt. Evans, of the revenue marine steamer Johnson, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that he took charge of the schooner Morning Star, on Lake Michigan, on suspicion that she was engaged in smuggling, as she had no papers.

SUIT AGAINST WARMOTH.

The Attorney-General of Louisiana has begun suit against ex-Gov. Warmoth and Joe Hernandez, his broker, to recover a large amount of money said to be illegally withdrawn from the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VIRGINIA POLITICIANS.

The President to-day, in his interview with Col. Hughes, Representative Platt, and Messrs. Chandler and Carter, assured Col. Hughes of his warm sympathy, and hoped he would be successful in the approaching Gubernatorial election in Virginia. He expressed his willingness to do all in his power, consistently with his position, to aid Col. Hughes and the Republican cause in that State. The President left here this evening for Long Branch.

POSTAL TREATY SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the postal treaty between this Government and the Japanese Empire.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

A large number of cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, were to-day appointed Second Lieutenants in the army from June 13, 1873, and given three months' leave of absence.

THE SEAL LOCK QUESTION.

Secretary Richardson returned this morning, and it is intimated at the Treasury that no decision in the seal lock matter would be made for some time, and that the indications are that although the American seal lock was recommended for adoption by the Committee, the scandal which has arisen regarding means used to secure its adoption will necessitate the Secretary's appointing another committee before which additional locks will be put in competition.

SEA ISLAND COTTON CROP.

Late advices from the South say the caterpillar has made its appearance on the Sea Islands, and prospects are that the Sea Island cotton crop will prove a failure.

American Educational Association.

ELMYRA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—At the Opera-House this evening, before a fine audience, a paper on "How much culture shall be imparted in our free schools?" prepared by Richard Edwards, of Illinois, was read. It was a strong paper, advocating the highest culture practicable, going from high grades to higher, until even the college and university course was reached.

In the discussions which followed, these views were ably sustained by J. B. Wickersham of Pennsylvania.

A paper on the relation of general government to education was read by Prof. T. W. Atherton, of New Jersey. It advocated very strongly the notion that the General Government should have direct care of the educational interests of the country. It was announced by the President that at no former meeting of the Association had so many States been represented. Only seven were unrepresented, these being Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Minnesota, California, Oregon, and Delaware.

The Committee on Officers made the following report of officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously adopted: President, S. H. White, of Illinois; Secretary, A. S. Marble, of Massachusetts; Treasurer, John Hancock, of Ohio; Vice-Presidents, James McCosh, New Jersey; G. L. Hayes, Pennsylvania; L. W. Dickinson, Massachusetts; J. H. Benford, Virginia; Miss D. E. Lathrop, Ohio; M. A. Stone, Connecticut; W. T. Phelps, Minnesota; Daniel Reed, Missouri; E. H. Fairchild, Kentucky; W. B. Perry, Maryland; John Swelt, California; and W. A. Calkins, New York.

Committees are appointed from each State, which has representatives present, and are as follows: At large—B. G. Northrop, John Eaton, Jr., and C. S. Rounds. Maine, Allena Bennett; New Hampshire, J. H. French; Vermont, Joseph White; Massachusetts, J. C. Greenough; Rhode Island, H. E. Sawyer; Connecticut, G. S. Farnham; New York, H. V. Pierce; New Jersey, G. P. Beard; Pennsylvania, M. A. Newell; Maryland, J. C. Wilson; District of Columbia, S. G. Steven; West Virginia, E. S. Jaynes; Virginia, Alexander McIver; South Carolina, T. W. Walker; Georgia, G. C. Gibbs; Florida, Miss Isabelle Babcock; Mississippi, W. G. Brown; Louisiana, T. J. Mulraney; Arkansas, Mr. Shakelford; Kentucky, W. D. Hankle; Ohio, A. C. Shortridge; Indiana, R. S. Hewett; Illinois, Miss Redowa Woodford; Michigan, E. A. Parton; Wisconsin, A. Armstrong; Iowa, Benjamin Boot; Missouri, P. G. Williams; Kansas, A. P. Benton.

The Cholera.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—A death from cholera is reported below Temperanceville, the victim being Mrs. Mooney. The husband was also reported to be afflicted with the same disease. A number of prominent physicians were called in to consult with reference to the disease, but did not agree. After a second consultation it was decided the symptoms were those of genuine Asiatic cholera. These are the only cases reported, so there need be no occasion for alarm. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney have but lately come here from Dennison, O., and probably brought the disease with them.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Second Day's Races at the Buffalo Meeting.

Sensation Takes the $10,000 Purse—How the Gelding Takes It.

Pigeon-Shooting—Aquatic.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY'S RACES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug 6.—The attendance was very large at the second day of the Buffalo races, about 15,000 people being present. The weather was remarkably pleasant, and the track in the finest possible order. Dodworth's band presented another programme of choice selection, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. There were two very important races contested, the first for the big purse of $20,000 for horses in the 2:21 class, and the second for a purse of $2,000 for 2:45 horses. An intense degree of interest was excited by

THE BIG RACE,

and a large amount of money was wagered. There were seven entries to the purse, chief among which were Fullerton and Jim Irving, though Gloster, Camors, and Sensation were not to be despised. As it transpired, Derby and Lucille Golddust were drawn. Fullerton was made a strong favorite in the pools, where he sold at the rate of $100 to $60 against the field, and there was plenty of even betting that he would win in three straight heats. Jim Irving was known to be very fast, but unreliable, and Camors was classed in the same category. There were those who looked upon Gloster as a dangerous horse in the race, and among this number was his owner, Alden Goldsmith, whose face wore a look of quiet confidence. Bowen more than hoped to land Camors to the front and capture the prize of $10,000. Dan Mace was ill with bowel complaint, and hardly able to drive Fullerton out. For all that, the chestnut gelding had the confidence of the New York party, who were putting every dollar on him that they could find a place for. The reason for this confidence was the belief that there was almost no limit to Fullerton's speed. It was looked upon as a sure thing for him to win, and the only regret of his backers was that they were obliged to put up so much money to win so little. Later on they had no occasion to grumble on this account, as they were afforded relief in quite an unexpected manner. The race was a terrible disaster all around to the betting men. First they laid heavily on Fullerton, and then, finding that he was certain to throw them, they undertook to save themselves with Camors, but he, too weakened, and left them in the lurch. The first two heats took the life out of the entire party, with the exception of Sensation, who just trotted fast enough to save his distance each time. He had not speed enough to begin with, but he had the bottom to end with. Jim Irving broke a martingale in the first heat, and was distanced. Gloster was sent for the front in the same heat, and lapped out Camors in 2:20¼, and was a good third in the next heat. These two finished him. Just as they played out Camors' wind, Fullerton, and then Ben Mace, slipped in with Sensation, and bagged the $10,000 very neatly. The fact that his brother Dan was in the race made no difference. He wanted that $10,000, and he got it, showing Dan no more favor than he would have shown a total stranger.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

In drawing for position, the pole fell to Jim Irving; Camors next, Gloster third, Fullerton fourth, and Sensation on the outside.

First heat—Over half an hour was consumed in scoring, as each of the drivers was bent upon securing the best of it. When they did get the word, the start was a perfectly even one. They went abreast to the turn, when Irving made a bad break on account of snapping of a martingale, and went all to pieces. He had to be pulled to a walk, and was wholly out of the race by the time the head horses had reached the quarter pole. Camors led the party on the turn, with Gloster at his wheel, Fullerton lapping the latter, and Sensation a good fourth. Gloster broke and fell back to third. Fullerton pushed forward to Camors, and the pair were neck-and-neck at the quarter in 34¾ seconds, Gloster three lengths in the rear. The tug on the back-stretch was bitter and hot between Camors and Fullerton, and Gloster was within a length of them. Camors had opened out a half length at the half-mile pole, which he made in 1:09½, and there was not the variation of an inch to the third quarter. The finish was one of the most exciting ever witnessed. Mace called upon Fullerton with whip and voice, but Camors never flinched from the killing pace, and Gloster was closing upon them both as if he would surely take the heat. The vast crowd watched the contest with bated breath, and every neck was stretched as the horses came flying along. Camors held his own gamely, and defied Fullerton's efforts to outfoot him. Gloster now put on a splendid burst at the distance flag, and, sweeping by Fullerton, made for Camors. The latter kept up his pace and shot under the wire, winner of the heat in 2:20½, half a length ahead of Gloster, who had Fullerton at his flank. Sensation was five lengths back, and Jim Irving was distanced. The spectators were fairly frantic with excitement, and prolonged cheering greeted Bowen as he brought Camors back to the stand.

Second Heat—They all got off evenly and rapidly at the third trial. Camors and Fullerton trotted like a double team to the quarter in 35 seconds. Gloster had been at their wheels, but broke and fell back three lengths; Sensation two lengths further behind. For thirty rods beyond the quarter Camors and Fullerton had it neck-and-neck. The black put on steam and beat him a length to the half in 1:09; Gloster six lengths in the rear, and Sensation as much further back. Fullerton forged ahead a little, and came to Camors' shoulder at the third quarter, and once more there was a terrible tug between them on the home stretch. It was neck or nothing now with Fullerton, and Mace made him trot for all there was in him, but he could not do more than to lap Camors as he passed the wire in 2:21¾. Gloster third by a length, and Sensation a poor fourth.

Third Heat—Camors was now the favorite at odds of 60 to 70 against the field, the Fullerton men eager to hedge out at any price. It proved that they were only jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. At the fourth attempt a fair send-off was given. Fullerton laid out the work in red-hot style, forcing Camors to his very best speed from the start. They went abreast around the turn and to the quarter in 34½ seconds, where Camors had his nose in front, Gloster ten lengths back, and Sensation four lengths more. Camors brushed away from Fullerton on the back stretch, and had opened out two lengths of daylight as he shot by the half-mile pole in 1:09. But now the terrible work began to tell upon him, and he slackened perceptibly, allowing Fullerton to lap him at the third quarter. Sensation had been taking things easy away in the rear, now and then resting himself with a break, but his opportunity came, and he improved it. He swept by Gloster at the third quarter, and sped along after Fullerton and Camors, whom he overtook rapidly. Both of them had had enough of it, and both were quite dead. Keeping up his rattling dash, Sensation trotted by them, and won the heat in 2:24, beating Fullerton one length, and he a length ahead of Camors, who led Gloster five lengths.

Fourth Heat—The manner in which Camors gave up the ghost on the home-stretch showed plainly that he was done for, and then revived the hope that Fullerton would stick it on, and win after all. Accordingly the betting took a new turn, and Fullerton sold at 50 against 75 for the field. When they were sent away, Camors appeared to have freshened a little, and he kept with Sensation around the turn, Fullerton only a half length away. The latter was turned in behind as if Dan expected Brother Ben to crowd out Camors and let him in. Ben did nothing of the sort, but kept right on, compelling Dan to pull to the outside and look out for himself. Sensation made the quarter first in 36¾ seconds, half a length better than Camors, who had Fullerton at his shoulder, and Gloster three lengths back in the race. On the back stretch Fullerton gave Sensation and Camors the go-by, and at the half, in 1:12, there was two lengths of daylight between the three. Camors threw up the sponge, and Gloster followed suit, leaving the two Mace boys to fight it out. Sensation came to Fullerton's wheel at the third quarter, and beat him home at a jog in 2:26½, Gloster and Camors only saving their distance.

Fifth Heat—Sensation now brought 200 against 90 for the field. This was almost a precise repetition of the preceding heat. Fullerton started out well, making the quarter in 36¼ seconds, two lengths beyond Sensation, who led Camors a length beyond the half in 1:13¼. Sensation put in his work and passed Fullerton, beating him home with ease by four lengths in 2:28, and thus winning the race.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, Aug. 6.—Purse, $20,000, for horses that never beat 2:21; $10,000 to first, $5,000 to second, $3,000 to third, $2,000 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mace's b. g. Sensation	4	4	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen's bl. g. Camors	1	1	3	4	3
D. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	3	2	2	2	2
A. Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	2	3	4	3	4
J. W. Irving's b. g. Jim Irving	dist.				
C. S. Green's ch. m. Lucille Gold Dust	dr.				
A. E. Brown's b. g. Derby	dr.				

Time—2:20½; 2:21¾; 2:24; 2:28.

THE 2:45 RACE

was not without elements of interest, though it proved an easy victory for the Chicago mare, Clementine. She had been the favorite throughout at even money against the field, and the fact that Planter took the first heat, owing to a bad break by the mare, made no material difference. Under Budd Doble's skillful hand her splendid staying qualities and high rate of speed carried her through triumphantly, this making the third race she has won so far since she came out at Cleveland. She made two bad breaks in the first heat, whereby Planter was enabled to jog in an easy winner in 2:31, Little Longfellow beating her for second place. But after this there was no more foolishness on Clementine's part. Planter made a good bid for the second heat, but she shook him off easily, winning by two lengths in 2:29½. The next time Longfellow took it up where Planter left off, but she had no great difficulty in getting away with him in 2:30. In the fourth heat Clementine made one of her bad breaks on the turn, and was twenty rods rearward of Longfellow as he passed the quarter pole. Then Doble got her settled, and she pushed through the field as though the rest were standing still, and had come within two lengths of Longfellow at the half. Then she quickened the pace, and hurried him to a break at the third quarter, and she jogged home winner of the heat and race in 2:32½.

SUMMARY.

Same day, purse $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:45; $1,200 to first, $800 to second, $200 to third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Graves & Loomis' b. m. Clementine	3	1	1	1
J. W. Wright's ch. g. Planter	1	2	2	6
J. Hart's s. g. Little Longfellow	2	7	3	2
J. McKee's g. g. Magnolia	6	3	4	3
T. S. Carpenter's ch. m. Lizzie Keeler	4	5	6	5
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller	8	4	5	4
J. S. Stevenson's b. s. Willie Gold Dust	5	6	7 dr	
C. R. Kimball's b. g. Archie	7	8	8 dr	
W. Myer's b. g. Vanity Fair	dr			
B. M. Mace's r. g. Walter	dr			
P. Daly's bl. g. Arthur	dr			
Z. Benham's b. s. Royal George	dr			

Time—2:31; 2:29½; 2:30; 2:32½.

THE RACES TO-MORROW

are 2:24 and 2:30 classes, each for a purse of $10,000, and each with ten entries. In the 2:24 race the prominent horses are J. G. Brown, Susie, Hotspur, Crown Prince, Derby, Maj. Allen, Gloster, and J. W. Conley. Chicago will probably not start on account of lameness. In the 2:30 race there are Castleboy, the winner at Cleveland, Cosette, St. James, Brother Jonathan, Red Wing, Lady Banker, Plato, and others.

"FLYERS" FOR THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6—Tom Bowling and True Blue arrived here to-night from Saratoga, to prepare for the extra meeting at Monmouth Park on the 20th inst.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The somewhat noted Kansas trotting stallion, Smuggler, arrived here on his way East in charge of his owner, W. S. Tough, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Kansas. This horse is only 7 years old, was bred in Ohio, and sired by Blanco; he by Cadmus, the sire of the famous pacing mare Pocahontas.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 6.—The third regetta for the season of the Madison Yacht Club took place this afternoon, on Lake Mendota. There was a good sailing breeze, from such a direction that, in making the triangular course of six miles twice, no tacking was necessary. Nine boats entered, all from Madison. The Undine capsized off McBride's Point, and the Marion lost considerable time picking up her crew. The Phantom broke several things and withdrew before making the first round. The Eclipse went round in 1 hour 59 minutes and 45 seconds, or, with allowance for the smaller boats, in 2:5:37, and took the first prize; the Lady took the second in 2:73:25; the Reckless the third in 2:16:44; the Idler the fourth in 2:18:42; the Marion the fifth,—the Dauntless being fouled by the Phantom at the start. The race was witnessed by many interested spectators. The Eclipse is a Madison-built boat, of a beautiful model.

THE TRIGGER.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The pigeon-shooting tournament for the Lorillard medal and championship of the United States was shot here to-day. After shooting at twenty-eight birds the referee was compelled to postpone the match, on account of darkness, until to-morrow, the score standing: Brown, 21 killed, 7 missed; Hudson, 21 killed, 7 missed; Kleinmann, 19 killed, 9 missed; Bogardus, 19 killed, 9 missed; Payne, 19 killed, 9 missed; Turrell, 18 killed, 10 missed.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

The American Constitutional Union at Milwaukee—The Administration Denounced—A Repeal of Sunday Laws Demanded, &c.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—The American Constitutional Union assembled at the Academy of Music this morning. It was expected that at least 2,000 delegates would be present, but the report of the Committee showed 666. Of this number, 370 were from this city. After presenting their credentials, some 200 delegates lounged about the city. The attendance in consequence was very light. The Hon. Mortze Schoeffler was chosen temporary Chairman, and David Blumenthal Secretary. The following committees were appointed:

On Permanent Organization—Otto Jewientusch, Nic Young, S. A. Strasser, John D. Topde, F. H. Mass, R. Fuherman, O. Mosenberger, L. Schuetz, O. Bainneller, Ernst Solichting, and H. Kling.

On Credentials—F. B. Huchting, J. Hegmann, Kark Kleinpell, O. Pullman, T. W. Kling, William Wagar, Theodore Lawyser, Aug. H. Lehman, F. Kostombitzky, John Toeller, and H. Volkmann.

On Resolutions—F. W. Cotzhausen, Valentine Kohlmann, Joseph Wedig, Otto Karl, M. Byron, Chis. Naffitz, F. L. V. Suessmilch, S. Maurer, A. Einbeck, William Pors, T. Brendecke, and Emil Walber.

The Convention then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, at which time labor was again resumed. The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report: President, Col. Conrad Krez, of Cheboygan; Vice-Presidents, F. Massing, Dane County; H. Kleinpell, Sauk County; Adolph Heidekamp, Ozaukee County; Carl H. Schmidt, Manitowoc County; W. Frankfurth, Milwaukee County; G. Kreiss, Outagamie County; J. A. Sens, Waukesha County; and Otto Puls, of Dodge County. Secretaries, D. Blumenthal, Jefferson County; Samuel Ritchie, Racine County; T. W. Sawbie, Milwaukee County; and Hon. William M. Morse, Dodge County. Col. Krez was conducted to the chair, and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and delivered a short and pithy address, in which he alluded to the queer laws that would allow a young man of 18 to marry without the consent of his parents, and yet refuse him a glass of beer. He spoke against prohibitory legislation, and closed with an earnest exhortation.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported at length a platform, denouncing the Republican party as an engine in the hands of a few selfish men to retain power; declares that corrupt rings maintain persons in power in opposition to the will of the people; and that, under pretence of promoting good morals and Christianity, combinations have been formed by party chiefs to secure the election of party tools. The platform further declares that the ballot-box is the constitutional agency for the protection of their liberties, and urges a thorough organization for the election of candidates of general fitness of character and independent of party. The present corrupt Administration is declared the fruit of corrupt elections. The action of the late Congress in voting back-pay is declared an insult to the intelligence of the people. It also deplores intemperance, and favors freedom of industry and freedom of trade. It fully indorses the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution, by declaring that Church and State ought to be kept separate. Railway combinations are not to be tolerated, and the interests of the farmers are of the first importance. Cheap means of transportation is to be encouraged. It further urges the rights of individuals, and local self-government should be jealously guarded, and that special legislation be discountenanced. It provides for an Executive Committee of one from each Congressional District, to carry into effect all the resolutions, and that a State Convention be held on the 15th of September of each year. It prescribes blanks for local organizations, and closes with an appeal to vote for no candidate not pledged to the principles of the platform. An attempt to insert a clause in favor of taxing church property was made, but was voted down, amid hisses from the Catholic delegates. The platform was unanimously adopted. A resolution was introduced denouncing Gov. Washburn, and refusing him support unless he pledges himself to lend his influence to repeal the Graham law. This was withdrawn, after discussion. After the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the Chair, the Convention adjourned. It was evident that the entire proceedings were controlled by local Democratic politicians.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the Case of Hough & Hersh vs. the Northern Central Railroad.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 5.

In the case of Hough & Hersh vs. the Northern Central Railroad Company, a decision has recently been delivered in the Supreme Court by Judge Mercur, in which the question of average charges is decided. The suit was entered in Lancaster County against the defendant as lessee of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, and in the lower Court a verdict was rendered for the defendant, on the ground that the law provides that the average freight charges per ton per mile shall not exceed 4 cents, and that hence the carrying companies have the privilege of charging more than the above figures in certain contingencies, provided that the average does not exceed that amount. The lower court also decided that the average charges in the case were not more than four cents per ton per mile for toll and transportation of the plaintiffs' coal and merchandise, from which opinion plaintiffs demurred and carried the case to the Supreme Court. A history of the road is given by Judge Mercur in his opinion, which also cites the provisions of the different acts relating to it. The third section of the act of April, 1840, provides that the rates maximum of the Company for toll and transportation shall not exceed four cents per ton per mile, and the second section of the supplement, approved April 2, 1860, introduces an amendment, and reads, "*average charges*" instead of maximum charges. "It is thus shown," continues Judge Mercur, "that at the time of the passage of the several acts relating to the sale of the road, prior to the act of April 2, 1850, the maximum charge which the Company was authorized to make was four cents per mile per ton. No greater charge than four cents per ton for any mile could be imposed. Beyond that sum the Company could not go. The law made that the barrier which could not be passed. Under that limitation and restriction no purchase was procured. What then was the object of the act of 2d of April, 1850? Was it to give more or less favorable terms to the Company and to the purchaser? The desire to facilitate a sale having been unmistakably expressed by the Legislature, the responsable presumption is that it was to offer more inviting terms to a purchaser. It is contended on the part of the plaintiff, that this law only gave power to make average charges below the 4 cents per mile. We answer, the Company had that power before its passage, so we will not give to the statute such a construction as will wholly prevent its taking effect. The maximum charge was the only limitation imposed by the previous law. Below that sum the Company could have made such average charges as it "deemed most advisable." The undoubted intention of the act, therefore, was to authorize the Company by a wise and judicious discrimination to impose some charges higher than 4 cents per mile; but by putting others less, to so adjust the whole that the general average should not exceed that sum.

The referees have found that the average charge for toll and transportation upon this road during the time in question was only 3 734-1,000 per mile per ton. Objection is made to this conclusion for two reasons: First, because the referees consider the whole tonnage carried and not the plaintiff's alone; and secondly, because of the much higher rates charged for short distances than over the whole road. We do not think either of these objections is sound. There is nothing in the act requiring that this adjustment should be so made as to bear equally upon each individual.

The adjustment is to be made between the whole road and the entire public who use it. Full effect is therefore given to the spirit and intent of the statute, as well as to its letter, by fixing different charges per mile for different kinds of freight. Such is the custom of all railroads. Nor is there anything unjust in discriminating in favor of longer distances. The referees have found it is usual for railroad companies to charge higher rates for transporting freight short than long distances, for the reason that the number of men employed, the time consumed, and the incidental expenses incurred are proportionately greater. Strong reasons exist in this case for the application of that rule. The freight of the plaintiff was passed over 1½ miles only of the defendant's road, while the motive power of the Company had to be moved up a heavy grade to reach that portion of the road. The plaintiffs cannot be permitted to entirely separate their freght from that of others in determining the gross average charges received by the defendants. We, therefore, agree with the finding, that when the rates per ton per mile are not uniform for all distances for which freight may be carried, "average charges for toll and transportation" are understood to mean, and do mean, charges made at a mean rate obtained by dividing the entire receipts for toll and transportation by the whole quantity of tonnage carried reduced to a common standard of tons moved one mile. It is true this must be applied to some given time, but the finding shows that whether each year be considered separately or the whole time together during which the tonnage of the plaintiffs was passing over the road, the average charges of the defendants did not exceed 4 cents per ton per mile for the whole tonnage.

This view of the case shows the judgment was correctly entered in favor of the defendants. It is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the other assignments of error, as none of them can change the result.

Judgment affirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alleged Fraud in the Construction of a Government Building—A Candidate Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, is furiously dissatisfied with the manner in which the contractor of the new Mint has performed his work. Fraud is charged under the contract for furnishing stone and other materials. It is believed that an investigation will be ordered.

The Tax-Payers' Convention has not yet found a man to run for the office of Mayor.

Telegraphic Brevities.

During a trial in the LaSalle County Court, on Tuesday, the two opposing attorneys, the Hon. W. W. O'Brien and the Hon. Julius S. Starr, indulged in personalities to such an extent that O'Brien struck at Starr with his clenched fist. Starr came back at him with a heavy ink-bottle, when they were separated.

Four car-loads of Russian immigrants passed through Waterloo, Ga., on Wednesday, bound for the western part of the State.

Martin McCormick was shot, and instantly killed, in New Orleans, yesterday, by John Jerret. An old feud.

A colored man named Charley Barclay, well known around the streets of Peoria, died on Tuesday night very suddenly, the result of an extended drinking spree.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 6.—The crops generally, especially wheat and corn, are turning out better than was expected.

WATERLOO, Pa., Aug. 6.—The harvest is progressing rapidly, and never has there been a better time for it. Not a rain has interfered since it commenced. The days and nights have been cool. The grain has ripened slowly, and four-fifths of it is now in the shock. Some new wheat will be shipped next week, threshed from the shock, but the most will be staked.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Argument was heard to-day by United States Judge Dundy, at Falls City, in the cases in which the Union Pacific seeks to enjoin the collection of taxes upon its lands. Decision reserved.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Alonzo J. Nichols, a fireman on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, was run over and instantly killed, last evening, by a switch-engine in the yard of the Company, in the northern part of the city.

Fires.

WENONA, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Wenona steam mills were burned in this city last night, caused by an incendiary probably. The loss is $22,000 on the mill, $8,000 on the grain; insurance, $14,500, nearly half being in the Ætna, of Hartford. The proprietors, E. & L. Breher, expect to rebuild immediately.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 6.—Two barns, with their contents, among which was a fine horse, were burned last night in East Rockford.

Fatal Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 6.—Last evening, at Marion, Ia., an old citizen, and well known in this county, died from injuries received while at work upon a new building. The scaffold broke down and broke his arm. Mortification setting in caused his death.

In this city, a few days since, John Carmac was run over by a wagon, receiving injuries from which he died last night.

4:00 A. M. EDITION.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.

Destruction of a Large Amount of Property in the North Division.

Eight Buildings and a Quantity of Lumber Consumed.

Nearly Three-Quarters of a Square Burned Over—Loss, $60,000.

About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large planing-mill and lumber-yard situated at the corner of Kingsbury and Indiana streets, North Division, which for a time seriously threatened the destruction of a vast amount of valuable property. The alarm came from Box 131, and the bells had hardly ceased tolling the first three rounds before the sky was hidden by a bright red light which dimmed the moon and stars, and a dense volume of smoke, mingled with flaming embers that were visible for half a mile, was rolling in a northeasterly direction. The district engines responded to the summons with unusual promptness, but by the time the first one on the ground had taken up its position at the most available plug, the flames had spread to an extent that rendered a second alarm imperatively necessary. The fire spread with frightful rapidity. From a mere incipient spark in one end of the frame mill on the southwest corner of the streets mentioned above, it grew in less than five minutes to a roaring conflagration that seized on every wooden thing within its reach, and created the utmost consternation amoung the thousands of poor people who had fled in terror from their homes, and were rushing hither and thither through the streets. Before the second alarm had died away half a square of large wooden buildings and a number of high piles of seasoned lumber were in flames, and sending up sparks that were carried away by the sharp southwest wind that the fire created, to menace blocks further north. The steamers called out by the second summons had not begun to arrive when the fire jumped across the street and enveloped several frame wagon-shops. A number of wagons and a quantity of loose boards and heavy timber, together with a miscellaneous collection of carpenter's rubbish, that lay in front of them, also ignited, and sent out such a fearful heat that the firemen who were working in the ruins of the building where the fire originated were unable to bear it, and after a few blistering seconds they were compelled to fly to a less exposed quarter.

Our reporter did not see any of the Marshals, but he feels certain that Benner and his able assistants were there, and working intelligently, from the able manner in which the second alarm steamers were handled after they got their streams in play. Every available man and piece of machinery were concentrated where their services were most needed—at the north end of the fire, the end where it was steadily increasing in violence. A few brief moments sufficed to show Benner that the force at his command was still too small to cope with the flames, which had become so fiercely hot that houses half a block distant were blistered and baked almost to the degree at which ignition occurs.

A third alarm was accordingly sounded, and the reserve force was speedily on the scene. The power of the combined force soon began to assert itself. The bright light which made distant objects as distinct almost as in the daytime gradually grew dim, the smoke became lighter, the dangerous sparks ceased to fly, and the crowd went home. If the fire in the Singer Building was a difficult one to handle, the one this morning was doubly so, owing to the extent to which it suddenly spread, and to the inflammable nature of the burning materials. That whole squares were not swept away is a remarkable piece of good fortune, for there was not a brick block anywhere near to stay the progress of the fire. Certainly the Fire Department never worked with more ceaseless exertion and cheerfulness, and certainly it was never handled with greater judgment and skill than were displayed by Matt Benner and his two Assistants.

The fire originated in the engine-room of John L. Deitz & Co.'s planing-mill, Nos. 39, 41, 43, and 45 Indiana street, as it is supposed, from some boards which were laid near the furnace to dry. It was first discovered by Frank Dickson, the foreman of Blake, Whitehouse & Co., coal dealers. Seeing a lurid light on the walls of his bedroom, which is located in the rear of the mill, he arose, and, looking out of the window, saw small jets of flame shooting from between the siding of the engine-room. He dressed himself and ran to the coal-yard office, procured a fire-box key, and turned in the alarm. The watchmen about the mills seem to have been quietly sleeping while all this was going on. In a few minutes after the fire was first observed it had enveloped the greater portion of the Deitz Mills. From there it crept along some lumber piles to the planing-mill of Joel Bullard, located at the corner of Indiana and Kingsbury streets. This had hardly taken fire when the flames shot across Indiana street from the Deitz Mills, and quickly lapped up the three frame buildings, Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Indiana street, and Hemingway's tub factory. When these buildings caught fire, it was believed that a gigantic conflagration could not be averted. On Ohio street stood Goodwillie's sash and blind factory, a lofty wooden structure, which seemed to beckon the flames on. Commissioner Wright was on the ground, and, as usual, rendered valuable service in directing precautionary measures to save this building. It was evident that Deitz's and Bullard's mills must both go, and the principal efforts of the firemen were directed to prevent the further spead of the flames. On the south of the two mills stood Keller's picture-frame factoro, and Conkrite's sash-and-blind factory, both large wooden buildings, to which are attached extensive lumber yards.

The fire covered an area of about three-quarters of a square, bounded on the north by Ohio street, on the south by Indiana street, on the west by Kingsbury street, and on the east by Market street. The losses entailed by it are as follows: J. L. Deitz & Co., $30,000; are believed to be uninsured. Joel Bullard, $25,000; insured for $5,000, taken out but a few days ago in an unknown company. Thomas Stanton, saloon, $2,000; insured for $1,000. Mrs. Peipo, saloon, $2,000; no insurance; Thomas Seeman, carriage manufactory, $5,000; insured. Hemingway's tub factory, $2,000; uninsured.

The Wonderful Virtues of Ink.

From the Hartford Current.

No fluid, water perhaps excepted, has so benefited the world as ink. It has been the medium through which the great thoughts of all the ages have been preserved and disseminated, the discovery by which the art preservative of all arts was made a possibility. And yet, much as has been written on the subject, and long as it has been experimented with, it has remained for the present day to develop some of its most remarkable qualities. One night last week a Louisville gentleman, who had retired to rest after a light supper of soft-crabs and cucumbers, awoke in the night with certain pains, which excited his fears of an attack of cholera. No time was to be lost in warding off the fell destroyer. He sprang from his spring mattress, and seizing a bottle of camphor, took a swallow and then vigorously rubbed the afflicted portion of his person with the restorative, continuing the application after he had returned to bed. He experienced prompt relief, but as his fright left him, it occurred to him that his camphor had lost its customary odor. Again he rose, and this time turned on the gas. A single glance at his night-shirt told the tale. Instead of camphor he had used a bottle of superior writing fluid.

Another discovery of the virtues of ink was made at Washington during the recent hearty thunderstorm. An elderly lady, a devout Catholic became so alarmed at the severity of the electric discharges that she closed the windows and curtains of her bedroom, and having made the room as dark as possible, procured from the cupboard a bottle of holy water, with which in one hand and prayer beads in the other, she sprinkled the room thoroughly. As was to be expected, the storm soon ceased, and with a feeling of relief the curtains were raised, the shutters were thrown open, and the good lady discovered the carpet and furniture and counterpane and walls sprinkled with violet ink of delicate hue. Every effort was made to remove the spots and prevent the joke from leaking out, but in vain—the printer heard of it, and the good old lady is now visiting a friend in the country.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—Aug. 6, at 326 West Randolph-st., Egerton W., infant child of Charles Morgan.

WHITNEY—Aug. 6, Deacon S. S. Whitney, aged 80 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon at his late residence, No. 423 Belden-av.

FLAWELL—Aug. 6, George W. Flawell.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 135 Sigel-st., this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

TOMLINSON—Aug. 6, Freddie, infant son of Sarah W. and Isaac Tomlinson, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral from No. 14 Silver-st. this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.,

Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, a Horse, Harness and Wagon.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

159 MILWAUKEE-AV.

Bankrupt Stock

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock,

Consisting of 23 Ætna Sewing Machines, Brussels Carpets, and Matting, one Counter, two Tables, Curtains, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

HO! FOR

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST

Attractive Auction Sale

OF THE SEASON.

62 ELEGANT

RESIDENCE LOTS,

At Washington Heights,

On Friday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

FORTY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 150 feet deep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts, in Hough & Reed's Addition to the village of Washington Heights, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet wide, graded and graveled, with sewers all in. Also, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant Lots, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid Grove Property, all handsomely fenced, fronting on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition.

This is by far the choicest and most elegant property that has been offered at Public Sale in this delightful and rapidly-improving suburban town. It is unnecessary to speak of the many advantages and attractions possessed by this wonderful suburb, as they are sufficiently well known to the citizens of Chicago.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p.m. on Friday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale.

OUR MAMMOTH TENT will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of all.

TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.

Printed Abstracts of Title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent required at time of sale. For plats and information apply to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE

BUSINESS PROPERTY,

Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,

AT AUCTION,

Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,

On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addition; Lot No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x126 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 132 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $1,500 on delivery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract of title will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,

Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, [illegible] of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing 65 acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the north, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington City, and the Potomac River. It can be laid off advantageously in building lots, or for a cemetery or public park, and possesses some of the finest views in the District. The passage of the P street cars renders it accessible, and brings it in close contiguity to P street circle, and present the most improving part of Washington. The property has on it a large mansion, containing [illegible] rooms, modern improvements and conveniences; grounds laid out, with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and has smoke-house, ice-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c., makes it in every respect a first-class residence. There is a large merchant-mill, in good order, with the best and most improved machinery, and a capacity of [illegible] barrels flour per day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, 88 Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO. Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE

OF

Household Furniture.

Call and see our Large and Assorted Stock of

FURNITURE,

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Show Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Rogers' Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

OPEN & TOP BUGGIES,

Double and Single Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, August 9, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

245 West Lake-st.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock,

THE ENTIRE

Contents of a Dwelling,

Consisting of Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Chairs, Oil Paintings, [illegible] Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, [illegible] Stoves, etc.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

AUCTION.

150 WEST MONROE-ST.

Entire contents of private residence will be sold at auction Thursday, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock.